THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5392

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902,

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Fine Line Of---

Negligee Shirts To Retail At 50c American Author Causes Anxi-

For a HALF DOLLAR SHIRT they cannot be duplicated. Also our line of better SHIRTS are coming in every day. The \$1 50 line isa very strong one; attached and detached cuffs.

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In all Grades and quality, SOFT AND STIFF CAPS for MEN and BOXS, all new. Also the celebrated

HAWES HAT,

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Call and see our SPRING LINE of SAMPLES for your SPRING noon, a wealthy landowner of Martor SUMMER SUIT. Made to order by New York's leading tailor. Fit inique arrived here and announced and workmanship guaranteed.

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Farming Tools, Lawn Mowers, Mixed Paints, Oil and Varnish, Iron and Steel,

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65 MARKET STREET.

ety In Martinique.

Fort De France Feared Munt Pelee Had Overwhelmed Him.

Prof. Hill Also Returns Unharmed From His Trip To The Volcano.

Fort de France, May 28.—A tremendous explosion of very black smoke for the recovery of a grocery bill, will safety of George Kennan, the Amerfor a rescue party to proceed by land er Cincinnati, should this become nec- the defendant. essary. About 11 o'clock this forethat Mr. Kennan and his companions were safe at a plantation on the north end of the island.

States government geologist and the head of the expedition sent here from the United States who left Fort de France last Monday on horseback for the volcano, returned this morning, completely worn out by his trip. He tells an interesting story of his examination of the district through which

STRIKE IMMINENT AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

persons have quit. The situation is shock to her many friends and relabecoming so involved that it appar- tives. ently seems impossible for the union men to remain at work much longer cago Federation of Labor under which they held charters. A strike among the beef butchers or hog butchers or any other set of men upon whom hundreds of others depend would cause a complete tie-up of every branch. It is said to be not unlikely, because in many instances union men have been asked to do work of the strikers and have been discharged upon refusing. Futhermore, the men are forbidden to handle goods which have been prepared by non-union labor, and it is said to be nearly impossible to continue at work without doing this.

WOOD IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 28.--Gen. Leonard Wood arrived today on the Uni- Execution Of Charles Doherty Again States steamer Kanawha, with members of his staff. He went to the war department and gave an oral report to Secretary Root. He will have a full conference later with the presleast six weeks, closing up the affairs of the Cuban military government.

BRUSH WITH THE BOERS.

Middleburg, Transvaal, May 28 .--Maj. Collett, commanding a detachment of mounted troops, encountered nally drew off, leaving Commandant Mallon on the field, mortally wounded. A British armored train engaged the same body of Boers on the evening of that day, but no details of this second fight are at hand.

TO SUCCEED ARCHBISHOP COR-

London, May 29.—Cabling from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that at the consistory to be held on June 9, the pope will name Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Ia., to succeed Archbishop Corrigan of

ALL FOR HANNA.

can state convention closed this evenvor of Senator Hanna, who responded harmony in the chorus for Hanna, in to join the striking miners next Mon- were much pleased with the work other.

all that was done.

day unless granted eight hours a day.

'TIS DEPUTY SHERIFF HARVEY.

End of Long Factional Fight in Town of Deerfield.

Exeter, May 28.—George P. Harvey of Deerfield took the oath of office as a deputy of Sheriff Collis before Clerk of Court Charles H. Knight at the opening of this morning's session of the superior court. This ends a long factional controversy in the town of Decrifeld. One faction opposed Mr. Harvey's appointment, while another faction of the republican party favored it. Mr. Harvey was for a time a deputy under ex-Sheriff Pender. He is at present a member of Deerfield's board of selectmen. It was agreed in court this morning

that Frank L. Edgerly vs. Josiah F. Adams, a Portsmouth bill in equity involving the transfer of realty, should be tried at Portsmouth next week. J. Warren Towle of Exeter and Emery & Simes of Portsmouth are the counsel. Judge Pike will open a session of court at Portsmouth next Tuesday, when several cases are in order. H. J. French of East Kingston vs. Alice M. Seavey of Newton, Eastman & Hol lis for the plaintiff and Emery & from Mont Pelce at a quarter before be heard here Saturday. On that day nine o'clock this morning accentuated Judge Pike will listen to applicants the fears that had been felt for the for admission as citizens of the United

The dual suit, James M. and Helen ican author, who with a party has been L. Hook vs. Edward H. Balch of Exeexamining the northern part of the ter, wherein the plaintiffs seek to re island. The governor at once arranged cover for services, was settled by agreement, plaintiffs to take judgment in connection with a voyage along T. Bartlett of Derry were counsel for the coast by the United States cruis- the plaintiffs, Eastman & Hollis for

George W. Noyes vs. The Town of Deerfield, an action to recover for damages caused to a horse of the plaintiff by an alleged detective culvert in the town, was heard. John T. Bartlett appeared for the plaintiff and Judge Samuel W. Emery of Portsmouth for the town. George Goodrich. Prof. Robert T. Hill, the United widely known as the Nottingham hermit, created much amusement upon the stand as a witness for the plain-

MRS. NATHAN G. HOWARD.

Estimable Woman of Newfields Succumbs to Cancer of Stomach.

tim of cancer in the stomach. During ter, Alice Gallinger Williams. the past year every device for her Chicago, Ill., May 28.-If the four comfort had been resorted to, and afgreat packing concerns at the Union ter several surgical operations were Stock yards do not yield to the de- performed it was finally discovered mands of the striking teamsters with- that her recovery was impossible. Durin a short time it may result in a gen-eral stoppage of 40,000 employes at the intense sufferer. Her death, al-the yards. Already several hundred though daily expected, came as a taniment on some of the occan lin-ing foundaments when he came here as common the Greely relief expedition.

The work of erecting the ne-

Mrs. Howard was a lady of high estoem, well known in the community will be furnished entirely by male without violating the rules of the Chi- and a kind friend to all. Being a member of the Methodist church, of the U. O. G. C., and the Rebekah lodge, her death is keenly felt among her sisters therein. She is survived by her husband, one son, George M., and a daughter, Miss Eva, of this town, and four sisters, Mrs. Maxwell of Exeter, Mrs. C. H. Hayes of Kittery, Me., Mrs. Lizzie Campbell of Lewiston, Me., and Mrs. Ruth Kuse of Kittery, Mc., two brothers, Nathan Stover of Exeter and Atcott Stover of Haverhill, Mass., and and aged mother, Mrs. Betsey Stover of Kittery, Mc.

The tuneral services will be held at her residence on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

FOR FIFTH TIME.

Put Off.

Montpelier, Vt., May 28 .- For the

fifth time the execution of Charles Doident and Secretary Root, regarding herty, for the murder of Fred Murphy, Cuban affairs. It is expected that Gen. has been postponed. Doherty was con-Wood will remain in Washington at victed in August, 1900, and was sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in March, 1901. On the ground of new evidence and other important developments, petitions for a new trial have been brought and by action of the court. Doherty has escaped the death penalty, although the last date set for the execution was May 20.

Previous to this time the question of Doherty's sanity had been raised, the Boers on May 27. The engagement and on an appeal it was taken to the lasted a long time, but the enemy fi- United States supreme court and a stay was granted by the state court. Today, Tuesday, Nov. 4 was fixed as for bigamy, the date for execution by the supreme

court of Vermont.

It is intimated that in case the United States court reaches an adverse decision in the case it will be taken before the legislature, which will meet prior to the time now appointed for Doherty's death.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Engineers, Firemen And Pumpmen Will Also Go Out Next Monday.

Cleveland, May 28 .- The republic cd to interview the engineers, firemen The bridge at Concord Point is nearly Portsmouth and is gaining strength, promise of the man to comply with ing with a great demonstration in fa-collieries in this city and vicinity. The placed in position this week, yor of Senator Hanna, who responded reports, it was stated after the meet- Louleyard Commissioners with a characteristic speech. The ing, showed that very few of the fire-boulevard work on Wednesday and

Some coal operators and superintendents held a secret meeting at one of the coal offices this afternoon. A despatch was received at strike headquarters tonight that President Mitchell would arrive here Friday afternoon.

BASEBALL.

The following is the result of the baseball games played yesterday:

National League. Boston 1, New York 0; at Boston. Pittsburg 4, Cincinnati 3; at Pitts-

St. Louis 1. Chicago 5; at St. Louis. Brooklyn-Philadelphia, postponed on account of cold weather; at Brook-

American League.

Boston 6, St. Louis 2; at Boston, town. Baltimore 2, Chicago 5; at Balti-

Philadelphia 11, Detroit 4; at Philidelphia. Washington 2, Cleveland 7; at Washington.

New England League.

Dover 3, Lawrence 2; at Dover. Manchester 15, Nashua 3; at Man-

Lowell 2, Concord 0; at Lowell. Fall River 3, Haverhill 8; at Fall

PEACE PROSPECTS.

London, May 29 .- The Daily Chronicle this morning declares that the negotiations which will be practically concluded in the course of the present the war in South Africa. The paper says it understands that the government declined to grant the rebels unqualified amnesty or to fix a date for the establishment of self government; and that England will practically be the official language in the two colo-

TO BE SENT HOME.

Washington, May 28.—United States Consul General Hanna at Monterey has informed the state department that the body of United States Consul Arthur Williams, who died in the Monterey hospital yesterday, will be Newfields, May 28.—Early this shipped to his home in Manchester, morning occurred the death of Mrs. N. H. Mr. Williams married a daugh-Nathan G. Howard, after a long illness ter of Senator Gallinger. She died and intense suffering. She was a vic- several years ago, leaving a daugh-

VAUDEVILLE ON OCEAN.

on the steamer St. Paul's next trip talent, according to present plans.

FLYER WRECKED.

Grand Forks, N. D., May 28 .- The Great Northern flyer was wrecked this evening at Ojata, eight miles from here, white running at full speed. Several of the coaches were piled up in a heap, but the only person badly huit was a mail clerk, whose back was wrenched. Several of the passengers were cut and bruised, but not

ORDERED TO PANAMA.

Washington, May 28 .- The navy department has ordered the gunboat Ranger, now at San Francisco, to proceed to Panama and relieve the cruiser Philadelphia, which will come north for repairs. The government deems it advisable to keep a war ship at Panama for the present.

SCHLEY LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 28.--Admiral Schley left Washington this evening for Bangor, Me., where he is to deliver an address on Memorial day.

FOR BIGAMY.

Boston, May 28.—George A. Sheldon was sentenced to the house of correction for three years by Judge Bond in the superior court this afternoon,

BOULEVARD COMMISSIONERS IN-

the storms of last winter made more ocean and the contractors for the new occan boulevard have made several ! Wilkesharre, Pa., May 28.—The of changes. The road itself is fast near ate victim of an accident some time. A man named Briggs was arrested ficers of the United Mine Workers' ing completion. It is now finished as ago, when one of his legs was broken this morning on complaint of Supt. assemblies of this city held a meet- fas as the road at the end of Foss ing here today and reports were re- beach, and has been staked out about thought necessary, has been dis- sending his children to school. The ceived from the committees appoint- 400 feet along toward Ragged Neck. and pumpmen employed at the various completed, the last abutment being Boulevard Commissioners Howard.

Solid comfort and the height of fashion can be combined in moderate priced shoes, but the fact remains that that is rarely done.

Too many manufacturers and dealers have the short sighted habit of sacrificing prestige for the sake of large profits.

Our profits are small. Our shoes reach the maximum of comfort and style. We buy from conscientious manufacturers.

We repair shoes cheaper than anybody in

Mens' Shoes Tapped. -Children's " Mens' Hand Sewed Tapped, 75c. The Best Rubber Heels, - 35c.

We use the best stock and first-class work done while you wait.

We have one of the Largest week, will witness the termination of and Best Lighted Boot and Shoe Stores in the City.

L GERBER, 36 MARKET ST.

There were quite a few Kittery peo-1 ple at the Portsmouth passenger station this forenoon to see Admiral Schley on his way down. In Maine, Kittery people particularly remember the last visit of Schley to this locality. New York, May 28.-Arrangements when he came here as commander of

The work of creeting the new drinking fountain at the junction of Govers. The scheme will be given a trial ernment street and Rogers avenue, was begun on Wednesday morning out of this port. The entertainments and the new fountain will at once be erected and connected with the water service of the Agameticus company. Improvements which were greatly needed on the road in Love lane are being made.

Ground has been broken for the cellar of the house to be creeted by Jethio Swett on Pine street. Mrs. Grace Hayden of Eliot has

been the guest of her sister, Miss Helen freland, for a few days. J. Frank Walker is passing a few days in Boston. The U. C. T. U. met on Wednesday

at the home of Mrs. isaac Farr at The Harold and Ray Shaw of Portsmonth are the guests of their grand-

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shaw. Henry Pierce is working on the cellar of the house he is to have built at The Intervene.

KITTERY POINT.

Sunday morning at the preaching

service of the Congregational church the Rev. Mr. Woodhull, who has been a candidate for the pulpit and who learned nor were any other details was recently tendered a unanimous available, despite a persistent use of call to become its pastor, announced all the telephone lines reaching into that he had accepted the same and Ryc. would move his fainfly here in July. The reflection of the flames on the The announcement was received with sky could be plainly seen from Marmuch satisfaction by the parishioners, ket square, about nine o'clock. and they are certainly to be congratu- Mr. Libbey is a lather by trade and lated upon securing the services of so finely versed in it. He is well known young, yet scholarly man. The rever-among the carpenters and builders end gentleman has made a deep im- of this city. He and his family lived pression upon the parlsh during the on the premises. few times he has preached here and no doubt will have a successful pastoratc. He comes here highly recommended. It seems rather a pity that this, the oldest parish in town, in fact the oldest in this vicinity should have the Portsmouth navy yard came to such a small membership and so small Manchester yesterday under escort of an average church attendance, but Mr. Herman F. Windrich, a Manchessome hard work on the part of a pas- ter young man who has been employed Residents along the coast state that for will no doubt put it again on the at the navy yard for several years. footing where it was when the Rev. The cadets were taken through the inroads into the sands than ever be George W. Christic left here to go Amoskeag mills under the direction forc in their memory. Places never elsewhere. The church is in good resoft Charles H. Manning, and also before bothered by the sea have been pair and is provided with ample heat- inspected the Manchester Locomomaterially changed, and the summer ing facilities. The parsonage has al-, tive works.—Manchester Mirror, 28th visitors will have hard work finding most outlived its usefulness and some inst. some of their favorite fraunts. At extensive repairs will soon be neces-Wallis Sands and Foss beach, the sary, in fact, the building will ere long have to be replaced by another. John Lewis, who was the unfortun-

charged from the Cottage hospital at | complaint was pigeon holed upon Last week his friends presented to the law in the future. him a fine pair of crutches, as it will be a long time before he will be able to get along without them. The injured ble plague of the night, itching piles.

Some examples of reckless bleycle cents.

Sunday afternoon by two out of town cyclists. These young men had better confine their scorching to some race

The dancing party at Kittery last Friday evening was a fine affair and a fitting finale to the series that have been given by the L'Inconnu club. Punch and ice cream were served during the evening. Special cars were in

Stephen F. Hobbs and family were the guests Sunday afternoon of his parents here. 1. P. Miller and wife of Portsmouth were in town Sunday. Mr. Miller is

readiness after the dance.

the Portsmouth correspondent of the Boston Sunday Globe and a newspaper man of many years' experience. Open cars were run all day Sunday on the P. K. & Y. and were well pat-

ronized. The road bed between here and York Harbor is being improved and some sharp curves taken out. The union service at the Congregational church on Sunday evening was

largely attended and very interesting.

Miss Elizabeth Berry has returned from a visit to Portland.

FIRE IN RYE.

Frank Libbey's House And Barn Totally Destroyed On Wednesday Even-

The house and barn owned by Frank Libbey and situated on the Foss Beach road were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The loss will probably amount to fully \$2500. How the fire started could not be

VISITED MANCHESTER. '

A detail of ten marine cadets from of Capt. Charles H. Manning, and also

COMPLAINT PIGEON HOLED.

so badly that amputation was at first Morrison of the public schools for not

It's folly to suffer from that horrileg is somewhat shorter than the Donn's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50

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NewspaperARCHIVE®___.

A BUCCANEER BOOM.

The Brethren of the Coast Sacked Towns When Galleons Failed Them.

Frank R. Stockton, writing in St. of "The Buccaneers of Our Coast,"

The buccaueers were afraid of nothof war. A little ship would attack a take it, and in every way Spain was bethe part of provider to the pirate seamen of every nation.

Finding that she could do nothing to diminish the number of the buccaneering vessels, Spain determined that she would not have so many richly laden his manuscript in his band he bowed alships of her own upon these dangerous | most imperceptibly, yet in graceful seseas; consequently a change was made | knowledgment, to his associates, and in regard to the shipping of merchandise and the valuable metals from America to her home ports. The car- rear gallery. It was plain that he was goes were concentrated, and what had previously been placed upon three ships occurred to him that if these visitors was crowded into the holds and be- had come to hear him speak it should tween the decks of one great vessel, which was so well armed and defended him, as to make it almost impossible for any pirate ship to capture it. In some respects this plan worked very well, al- thing is worth doing at all, it is worth though when the buccaneers did happen | doing gracefully," and in the spirit of to pounce upon one of these richly laden that quality the address was written vessels in such numbers and with such | and in its manner delivered, so that it swift ferocity that they were able to capture it they rejoiced over a prize far | senate chamber, but in some peaceful more valuable than anything the pirate | andience room, a congenial company had soul had ever dreamed of before. But it was not often that one of these great | that was far remote from the intense ships was taken, and for a time the results of Spanish robbery and cruelty Yet this address was as earnest and perwere safely carried to Spain.

But it was very hard to get the better of the buccaneers. Their lives and their fortunes depended upon this boom, and if in one way they could not get the gold out of the Spaniards, which the latter got out of the natives, they would try another. When the miners in the goldfields find they can no longer wash out with their pans a paying quantity of the precious metal, they go: to work on the rocks and break them into pieces and crush them into dust; so when the buccaneers found it did not pay to devote themselves to capturing Spanish gold on its transit across the ocean many of them changed their methods of operation and boldly planned to seize the treasures of their enomy before it was put upon the ships.

Consequently the buccaneers formed themselves into larger bodies commanded by noted leaders and made attacks upon the Spanish settlements and towns. Many of these were found nearly dofenseless, and even those which boasted fortifications often fell before the reckless charges of the buccaneers. The pillage, the burning and the cruelty on shore exceeded that which had hitherto been known on the sea. There is generally a great deal more in a town than there is in a ship, and the buccaneers outrageous, exacting and cruel conquerors ever known in this world. They were governed by no laws of warfare. Whatever they chose to do they did. They respected nobody, not even themselves, and acted like wild beasts, without the disposition which is generally shown by a wild beast to lie down and go to sleep when it has had enough.

There were times when it seemed as though it would be safer for a man who had a regard for his life and comfort to sail upon a pirate ship instead of a Spanish galleon or to take up his restdence in one of the uncryilized communities of Tortuga or Jamaica instead of settling in a well ordered Spanish-American rown with its mayor, its officials and its garrison,

It was a very strange nation of murine bandits which had thus sprung into existence on these faraway waters. It was a nation of grown up men who existed only for the purpose of carrying off that which other people were taking away. It was a nation of secondhund robbers who carried their operations to such an extent that they threatened to do away entirely with that series of primary robberies to which Spain had devoted herself. I do not know that there were any companies formed in those days for the prosecution of buccaneering, but I am quite sure that if there had been their stocks would have gone to a high figure.

Courageous Bladoos.

In some things the natives of Bengal and Behar are wonderfully comageous, and the bravest deed that I eyer witnessed was performed in the coolest; tie and in person saw to every need." manner possible by two of my own domestic servants. One morning while seated in the veranda of my bungalow | Stelvio pass, over the glaciers of the overy performing night, the villagers a mad jackal rushed through the grounds. Ortler and back into Tyrol. and went under a raised godown, which | was close to the bungalow. I left the! verands for my gun, and on my return the correspondent, "would have been I discovered two of my servants armed with hog spears creeping under the godistance of the jackal, when they quickly transfixed him with their spears. The kind. Knowledge without correspond- lamps were being trimmed. No one England would not have induced me to act in the way that these brave fellows

An old militar (sweeper), a man of the lowest caste in my service, who was leads thither." nearly bent double with age, was the smartest hand at killing, a venomous snake that I ever knew. The old fellow used to sit up at night in the fowlhouse for the purpose of destroying the cohrasthat came after the eggs, and one morning before dawn I stepped into the veranda of my bungalow in time to see him pulling a karait out of a hole with one hand, which grasped the reptile's tail while m the other hand was held a stick, which promptly descended on the karait's head as soon as it appeared in view. It was all done very nearly and smartly end as quietly as if the old man had been crushing a beetle. -- Gen tleman's Magazine.

Different Aspects.

It is we who have what we call self confidence. The other fellows are filled with self conceit. - Boston Transcript

He Did It Gracefully.

Upon one occasion a few years ago, when a subject in which the people were taking unusual interest was before the senate, says The Chautauquan, Mr. Nicholas a series of narrative sketches | Morrill announced that he would upon the following day address the senate upon the proposed measure. Such notification from a senator known to read ing. They paid no attention to the rules his speeches served almost invariably to give the senators an informal recess in big one without the slightest hesitation, the cloakroom and to leave the gallery and, more than that, would generally free to the unwary tourist. The venerable Morrill, however, found few empty ginning to feel as if she were acting | senatorial seats and he saw that the gulleries were well filled.

The squators staid and the visitors came to listen, not to oratory, but to au essay. The compliment clearly was pleasing to Morrill, for as he rose with then he spoke an informal sentence or two with his face turned toward the thus testing his voice and that it had not be his fault if they failed to hear

Then he turned to his manuscript and began: "Mr. President, when a seemed for the moment that not in the come together to listen to something world of statesmanship and politics. suasive as any Morrill ever made, and was afterward declared by one senator to have been "rocklike in its logic."

What Is the Age?

At what age are women most attractive to men of genius? The two recent biographics of Lord Tennyson and Elizabeth Barrett Browning reveal the remarkable fact that the two ismous poets both married middle aged women. Elizabeth was just 40 when she astonished her family by arising from a sick couch and cloping with Robert Browning, and all the world knows that theirs was one of the happiest marriages on

Tennyson's biography tells how he first mot his wife, when she was a slip of a girl of 17. At that time, in 1830, many girls were brides at that age. Six years later there was an engagement between them, but it was broken off because of lack of means to marry on. Tennyson was dependent on his widowed mother and suffered from poverty till 1850, when his publishers were able to pay him enough to make a home of his own. Though it was 20 years since he had first met Miss Sellwood, when he again mot her in a friend's house his old admiration awoke, he proposed, proved themselves to be among the most | was accepted and they were married happy with his intellectual and charm ing wite.

Lord Beaconsfield's marriage was one of the happy ones, though his wife, who was a widow when he married her, was many years older than himself. Na poleon was really attached to but one woman-Josephine-whom he divorced for state reasons. She was 33, and that is middle aged, when he married her. At 46, when he divorced her, she was still so attractive that he never forgot I.r, but frequently called to see her even after his marriage to Louise.

The Attitude of Trust,

Writing about the attitude of "be lievers" toward the future life, of whose details their knowledge is limited, a correspondent of the London Succ tator insists that it should be one of trust, simular to that reposed by Garibuldi's volunteers in their leader. Quottag from a popular life of Garibaidi, in Italian, the correspondent says:

"In 1859 Garibaldi's volunteers, some rich, some poor, were near Alessandria. | cepted, and this did not at first seem an On May 23, the camp of the Alpine! Huntsmen was in complete confusion. The improvised soldiers rushed to arms to the sound of the trumpet.

'Quick, quick!' said the officers. We are to start.

" 'Where are we going?'

"That is a mystery. Garibaldi

knows where, and that's enough.' "Garibaldi went through the ranks with words of oncouragement to the weary and sympathy for the enthusias-

This motley host drove the Austrians in a 20 hours' battle 20 miles up the

the most imprudent thing," comments | generously. for these volunteers to have been supplied with a full and accurate plan of to the central tent pole, and the perdown until they came within striking what lay before them. The silence of God as to the future life is at least at its most thrilling point, while the offer of a blank check on the Bank of ing power to act tends to become a showed the least impationce, and the burden. It would be no kindness to reserved seats were regularly filled by humanity to be wilder it by descriptions of an unrealizable state and to distract it from that daily path of duty which

Worriment a Stranger to Edison

Two things are unknown to Thomas A. Edison—discouragement and worry His associates claim that his freedom from these afflictions comes from the orous persont with abundant hair not statement, said x fact that he possesses absolutely no yet showing gray saw his small child "Pray, sir, do you know the differnorves. Recently one of his associated transpled under a horse's boofs and was ence between a horse and a cow?" his disappointment, said impatiently, new growth of hair put in an appear. has none 'Why don't you werry a little about one. it, Mr. Edison?"

"Why should I!" was the inventor's reply. "You're worrying enough for two. "- Ladies' Home Journal.

GERMAN PROFESSORS they Are Very Learned, but They Are

Also Very Human The fact that the German professors as a rule do not pay much attention to their personal appearance does not by any means indicate that they are insensible to their high social position. Indeed, one of their marked characteristics, which they share with their countrymen of all grades, is their keen sense of rank and station. Appointments to university positions are eagerly sought, and to obtain them often involves a hard struggle and years of tedious waiting.

When a man has worked his way up gradually through the various grades of doctor, lehrer, oberlehrer, privat docent, ausserordentlicher professor, ordentlicher professor, geheimrat aud excellenz, his conception of his own importance is not likely to decrease, especially in a country where great deference is paid to rank. He is likely to resent anything, therefore, that shows apparent indifference or contempt for his social importance. An illustration of this was an experience of an American lady of my acquaintance. She went to call on a professor in order to get bis signature to her university book. Either from thoughtlessness or ignorance she made no special toilet for the occasion, and, worst of all, appeared with not only her gloves, but also a small package in her hand. The learned man was not only exceedingly cool, but positively rude in his manner, yet the next day, on meeting her under other circumstances, he was almost overpoweringly gracious and polite.

A call upon a professor, whatever mny be the occasion, is a very formal matter, and an examination is such a bolemn ceremony that the prescribed rules for dress and conduct are almost as numerous and strict as those for a prosentation at the court of St. James. No student would dare endanger his success by not driving around to the professor's house in a carriage of a certain class, and arrayed in full evening dress, with high hat and white gloves.

As an illustration of the type of professor who fully appreciates his own learning and importance take this instance: A certain learned man whose name is familiar on both continents was recently lecturing on the history of philosophy. When he came to consider the state of philosophy at the present day, he concluded his lecture with the remark, "At present there are really only two philosophers of any note in here!" And no logic could induce him Germany-the other one lives in Berlin."

Now this same distinguished scholar has received the title of excellenz, which is very rarely conferred on a profeesor. He is connected with one of the smaller universities, and once received a flattering invitation to go to Lerlin, but his own university and townspeople made such strenuous offorts to retain their celebrity that, in his own mind at least, the question of his going or man?" immediately. Tempson was supremely staying had become one of national importunce. One day some workmen were repairing the street near his home, and his word for all this?' he was naturally much disturbed by the noise. Hastily throwing open the window, he called out angrily to the workmen, "If you don't go away and stop that noise, I shall go to Berlin after all.

The fact that the German professor is not merely a pure intelligence, nor yet always a schoene seele (beautiful soul), as his countrymen say, might be illustrated in numerous other ways. Among his many human frailties none is usually more pronounced than his frequent tendency to belittle and discredit the work of other men in his own particular department. It is well known, for instance, that of the specialists in a certain branch of theological learning in Germany no two are on speaking terms. Mutual envy as well as the odium theologicum may servo to explain this state of aflairs .-- Roanoko Collegian.

The Circus In an Odd Corner of Italy. The admission fee to any part of the tent was only 8 cents, reserved scats ex exorbitant sum, but it was quite sufficient when one considers the hardship of sitting upon rough planks, hown by unskillful hands from the trunks of trees, and the odors from the closely

packed crowd. One easily forget these trifling discomforts in witnessing the genuine de light of the spectators and the boundless enthusizm with which they applauded the young lady who did the bareback act and the other who walked the tight rope and the sallies of Agesto. When each artist had a benefit, and it was the turn of one or another of them. and children, who were not, any of "The most unkind thing, not only them, overblessed with coin, contributed

> The illuminations consisted of six kerosone lamps, two of them fastoned formance had to be interrupted, often the aristocracy from the hotel, including the reigning beauty, who never

Harper's Magazino. Seared his Hair Oct.

Dutch to the Core.

The allegiance to the old Reformed Dutch church would seem sometimes to engender in the minds of the more youthful citizens an exaggerated idea of that body's pre-eminence in matters spiritual. Two little Kingston sisters were quarreling one day when a relative, who was visiting in the household, tried to put a stop to the affair by final argument. "No one would suppose," she said

severely, "from your behavior, that you were Christian children!" "Well, we're not, you know," explained the elder child gravely, as hos-

tilities ceased. "Indeed," cried the scandalized aunt. 'Then pray what are you if you are not

"Why, we thought you knew," was the amazed answer. "We're First

efforts to impress them with the necessity of forbearance, told them the story of Cain and Abel. That night at prayer: time, after the petition for forgiveness. the younger one burst into tears. "Oh," mamma, I'm so sorry we quarreled today!" The mother's beart thrilled with joy over the penitent pugilist as she clasped her more closely. "I'm sc afraid," the child went on, between her sobs, "so afraid that-God might put a mark on sister's forchead that would last her all her life!"-Independent.

He Knew the Months.

At a dinner party in South Africa the hostess told the Kaffir boy to "bring the champagne." The boy left, and returned without the wine. She commanded him again to bring the champagne, with the same result. Then he whispered, "No wine." "Nousense, said the woman; "there is plenty. "No," persisted the native; "me look

at all the bottles. All say extra dry! A second woman engaged a boy in September, and at the end of the month gave him his wages. At the end of October she again proceeded to pay him, when he surprised her by objecting to the amount. He wanted to be paid more for 31 days than for 30-net unreasonably. The woman remonstrated, and broke into poetry. "Thirty days bath September," etc. "No," said the Kaffir cutely; "no month 31 day-all month 30 day. Your month 30 day, then 31 day, then 32. No, me no stop to consent to an arrangement that seemed likely to progress indefinitely in favor of his employer.

Willing to Believe Him.

When Tom Sheridan was reading Euclid with his tutor, he found it very tedious, and after a time he asked: "Was Euclid a good man?"

The tutor did not know. "Was he an honorable, truthful

"We know nothing to the contrary. "Then don't you think we might tak

E. W. GROVE.

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Foreign English.

Some interesting specimens of foreigners' English have recently come to light. A Belgian man of science, for instance, writes to a Chicago journalist:

"I shall get in your city in Februar. And I think the next time I am in Chicago I shall fix myself."

A Danish girl who is making excellent progress in the language—for the Danes always learn English quicklytold her mistress how she had slipped and fallen on the sidewalk, and added, "It shames me very bard to think I did fall down just as long as I am!"

A New York paper says that a musician in Germany wrote to a friend recently to acknowledge the gift of some music:

"Lena has learned to gamble the piece; we listen to bethink us of you.'

Crawford as He Writes.

F. Marion Crawford said to a San Francisco interviewer: "During the last 16 years I have written 29 novels. I usually do my writing on ordinary octavo paper and I manage to crowd pretty much of a chapter on every sheet. I am accustomed to arise early and soon afterward I start to work. It is no unusual thing for me to write for nine hours a day. But, then, the writing of the novel is with measort of secondary affair. My first object is to secure a character. Then I make a careful study of the subject and begin to devise ways of building an interesting story around it. Very often it has taken me two years to do this, because of some unobtainable feature which the story required.''

Without Horns.

One of the neatest examples of the tables being turned upon a bullying missed an evening .- "Varallo and the counsel was afforded by a clergyman Val Sesia," by Edwin Lord Weeks, in who gave evidence in a horse dealing case. He gave a somewhat confused account of the transaction in dispute, and The Paris Progres Medical record, a the cross examining counsel, after makmost remarkable recent case showing; ing several blustering but ineffective the effect of fright on the hair. A vig- attempts to obtain a more satisfactory

had to report to him the failure in im- overcome by fright. He treathled and 1 "I acknowledge my ignorance," remediate succession of three experiments had palpitations and a feeling of cold plied the reverend gentleman. "I hardinvolving enormous expenditure of and tension in the face and head. On ly know the difference between a horse money and labor. But the inventor the following day the hans of the head, and a cow or between a bull and a bully simply smiled at the recital. The also beard and a chrows consequent to full -only a ball. I am told has horns, and ciate, worn out with the nervous strain in quantitie so thus after eight days he a bully "-here he made a respectful of his long watch and disheartened by was absolutely hild. In a few weeks a bow to the advocate—"luckily for me

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CURSE OF INSOMNIA

VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN WOMAN WHO HAS STUDIED THE SUBJECT.

Some of the Causes and Remedies Learned by Experiment and Investigation. The Important Part the Blood Plays In the Matter of Sleep.

A mine of information concerning various treatments prescribed for victime of insomnia is contained in a new scientific work by Marie de Menaccine, a Russian woman who has consulted hundreds of the highest authorities on the subject and who has made many original experiments. Her work has been translated into English.

Cold water bags applied to the forehead and hot ones to the back of the After another altercation between the neck are recommended to produce sleep. same children, their mother, in her since by their means the blood is driven from the brain. Hot baths increase the size of the blood vessels of the skin and produce the same effect. Another method of freeing the brain and causing sleep -one which will be found accoptable to every one—is the eating of a light supper just before retiring. The blood in this case is sent from the brain to the salt, pepper, a nice lump of butter or

stomach, where it is needed in digestion. Experiments prove that monotony is an effective source of fatigue to the brain, which organ appears to automatically drain off its blood where fatigued to a normal degree. Almost every one has tried the experiment of counting himself to sleep. Men have been readily put to sleep by being made to hear water drop constantly. A watch ficking under the pillow will produce the same result until one becomes so accustomed to its monotony that it is no longer heard. According to the Russian authority, old time nobles of her country were put to sleep by their servants, commanded to scratch their heels until lapse of consciousness occurred. The Iullaby of the American mother pro-

duces sleep because of its monotony. A Papago Indian recently told the writer that the native doctors among his people sit at the bedsides of the sick and sing monotonous chants, repeated over and over, throughout the whole night. No additional treatment beyond conjuring is applied. Many patients are doubtless cured, the only virtue of the treatment being the relief of pain and the nourishment of the system by sleep produced by monotony. Repeated rocking produces bleep, as does repeated brushing of the hair. Korean mothers put their infants to sleep by scratching them monotonously upon their abdomens. Spanish mothers accomplish the same result by continuously stroking the spines of their infants. In the last two cases sleep is produced not only by

touch. The manipulations of the hypnotist tend to fatigue the mind through moustony. The writer has seen subjects hypnotized while counting their breaths. Hypnotic sleep, however, like sleep produced by narcotics, or amesthetics, in jures rather than refreshes the mind aa rule. Sufferers from insomnia should never court sleep in a lighted room. Experiments show that light falling upon the cyclids causes a rush of bleod to the brain. The head should not be same result.

Insomnia is found to be characteristic of persons who blush, laugh or weep readily and whose pulse is apt to quicken upon the slightest provocation. Loss of sleep most frequently results from overwork of either mind or body. Overstrain of either kind dilates the blocd vessels of the brain and eventually paralyzes them. Extreme cold produces the same result. Experiments also show that exercise of the emotions causes rush of blood to the brain and sleepless-

ness if occurring near bedtime. There is an interesting theory that we require sleep in proportion to the scarcity of red corpuscles in our blood. All people, therefore, do not correspond in their need of sleep. Many authorities agree that the degree to which sleep is needed depends upon the strength of consciousness. Children, savages and idiots readily fall asleep because their consciousness is all developed, and therefore readily fatigued. Persons of strong will power and marked individuality require relatively little sleep. It is difficult to overfatigue their con-

sciousness. Young infants are found to demand sleep the majority of the hours of the day, those up to 6 weeks of age requiring 20 hours, the time being gradually decreased to from ten to eight hours un til the age of puberty. During the age of puberty more sleep is required. After puberty from nine to seven hours are necessary. After complete growth from eight to six, and in middle ago even and command, says The School Jourless, until feebleness begins, when the nal, the officers using them being called sleeping hours should gradually increase. With increased intellectual growth, however, insomnia naturally

increases even during old age. Too much sleep is thought to be harmful by some authorities. Since consciousness requires waking hours for development, too much sleep will rob it of its education. During sleep man grows like a vegetable, but his mind gets no exercise, which its development demands. Were a child to sleep 20 hours a day until 10 years old, he would doubtless have a feeble mind. Children who sleep too much are found upon investigation to be fatter than those who sleep at a normal rate, but their intellects are duller and their muscles weaker. Insomnia, on the other hand, is always a dangerous symptom in children. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Calamity.

Vexed Wife-There is no calamity that can befall a woman that I have not suffered.

Amiable Husband-Wrong, my dear Now, you have never been a widow. Vexed Wife-I said calamity, sir.-London Tit-Bits.

COOKING ACCIDENTS.

Things That Are Good to Know In M

ments of Emergency. "Accidents will happen," and in pite of the severe teaching that they happen only because of carelessness our sympathies go out to the victims thereof.

In no department of the house are so cidents so certain and so deplorable as in the kitchen. We cannot wonder that cooks are so often cross.

The mistress gives her orders late or alters them at the last moment, the tradespeople are late in delivering; the fire is smoky, etc., with the result that flurry and a certain amount of loss of temper on all sides end in numerous markable how little is known about it small accidents that still further jar the in scientific circles and how many misfamily peace.

But for most of these untimely events some sort of remedy is possible, and let us begin with cooking accidents to see what may be done.

Your potatoes may be overboiled till

they are broken and watery. Remedy-Drain off all water possible Put them, still in the saucepan without the lid, over the fire and stir about well with a wooden spoon till the water has evaporated and they have become floury. Then see there are no lumps left; add dripping and a little milk. Mix and heat well and serve as mashed potatoes. Or it may be that the boiled fish has

suffered the same fate. Remedy-Quickly remove skin and bones, keeping the flesh in as large

flakes as possible. Make an egg sauce precisely as you intended to do for the boiled fish. Put the flakes into this and heat, but do not putting one foot on one of the middle stir. Arrange toast on a dish, sprinkk with chopped parsley, pour in the fish and serve as a fricassee or as cusk a la creme, the latter being browned in the

Custards curdle from a moment's toc

long contact with the fire. Remedy-To each pint of milk used in the custard allow two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, mix with a little cold milk and strain the curdled custard into it. glance in any direction. The wings lie Stir over the fire and let it boil; then along the sides about on a level with or add a beaten egg, sugar and flavoring to a little higher than the back and are taste and take off the fire at once. Serve as originally intended.

Mayonnaise sauce often insists upon curdling. No one can more than guess why. When it happens, it is generally because the ingredients were not cold enough or the oil was added too fast. Remedy-Take a fresh cold egg, chill

to the yolk of the fresh egg. Stir one way all the time. White sauce or soup may be slightly discolored by a soiled pan or spoon or

by the burning of the flour used. Remedy-Turn it into a brown sauce by adding a little caramet or into a monotony, but by the attraction of the green one by using spinach juice, or blood to the body by the stimulus of you might add raw yolks of eggs until it is changed to a golden yellow.

When brown soups and sauces are pale and pasty looking, add more brown ed flour stirred smooth in water of caramel.

Sances are sometimes thin and "run ny" because the proportions have been mistaken, or they are too thick for the same reason.

Remedy-For thin sauces add extra flour mixed- thin with milk or water. Add to the sauce and bring to a boil. For thick sauce add milk, little by lit kept too low, lest gravity produce the tle, until the sauce is of the right con-

When jelly or custard is turned from a mold, it semetimes breaks.

Remedy-Break into small bits, hear high in a glass dish and pour around i; ' whipped cream, with a border of lady fingers dipped in orange wine.

If a molded pudding is broken by sticking to the mold, repair if possible the broken bit and cover with a layer of white of eggs beaten to a snew and sweetened and flavored.

If it is too far gone for this, break it into bits-cover with the meringue and brown in the oven. Decorate this mass by a border of currant jelly.

If pastry is purned, grate off the blackened ernst, touch lightly with milk and white of egg, sprinkle with sugar and brown again.

When croquette mixtures are too wet to mold and shape, put in more age about 15 eggs, but she often begins chopped meat or fish, or in a desperate case finely pounded bread crumbs.

When jelly is cloudy and clear soup is not clear, pour either one into a clean pan-scrupulously clean it must betake the whites and shells of two eggs, break the latter and beat into the former. Throw these into the pan and let all boil up together. Then cover, set to one side for five minutes and strain.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Language of Flags.

To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission. Flags are used as the symbol of rault flag offers. Such flags are square to distinguish them from other banners.

played to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation. The white flag is the sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead under the

A "flag of truce" is a white flag dis-

protection of a white flag. The red flag is a sign of defiance and is often used by revolutionists. In our shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

The black flag is the sign of piracy. quarantine and is the sign of contagious disease. A flag at half mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels salute a vessel or fort.

which he is.

THE GIANT OSTRICH:

SOME OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE AFRICAN BIRD.

The Method of Running and Getting Over a Wire Fence-How Food Travels Up and Down That Long, Sinuous Neck. Mating, Building Nests and Breeding.

The ostrich has been observed with interest from very early times. It has frequently been the subject of remark by African travelers, and it has been domesticated and farmed in the Cape Colony for some 80 years. Yet it is reconceptions still prevail as to its nature and habits.

This article is founded on personal observations made during nine years of uninterrupted ostrich farming in the Karroo of the Cape Colony and during travels about the country generally.

The ostrich hen lays every day and the egg weighs about three pounds. It is a tasty and nutritious food, however prepared, very rich and excellent for making pastry and cakes. The empty shell of a fairly large one exactly held the contents of 18 fowl's eggs. It takes about 40 minutes to boil an ostrich egg hard. The period of incubation is about six weeks.

The old idea that an ostrich can only leap over a very low fence or across but the narrowest sluit (gulley) is incorrect. The birds will when startled (never deliberately) sometimes go over a six strand wire fence nearly five feet high. wires and striding over the other.

Considerable misconception prevails as to the manner in which the ostrich runs. When a bird really settles itself to run, it holds its head lower than usual and a little forward, with a deep loop in the neck. The neck vibrates sinuously, but the head remains steady, thus enabling the bird, even at top speed, to look around with unshaken held loosely just free of the plunging "thigh." There is no attempt to hold them extended or to derive any assistance from them as organs of flight.

Even as a chick the ostrich is a powerful swimmer. I have known several birds to swim some distance down the Great Fish river when it was running

the old sauce, then add it drop by dror | fairly strong. The ostrich feeds in a peculiar manner. It tosses the food into a sack in the upper part of the neck and then swallows it. I have seen a bird toss fully a quart of mealies (Indian corn) into this sack before swallowing, and it is no common thing to see two "swallows" traveling down the neck at the same time with a clear interval between them or to see one of them (if of large and loose food-e. g., grain) slide back inte the sack after being swallowed if the bird lowers its head to continue feeding before the food has traveled some considerable distance down the neck. The food travels slowly and performs a complete circuit of the neck before reaching the crop. Crushed bones are greedily eaten. If too large a piece should stick in the neck, it is a simple matter to cut

it out and sew the wound up again. As the breeding season approaches a cock and hen will pair, and, having selected a site congenial to their in-

elinations, proceed to make a nest. The nest is simply a hollow depression, more or less deep, according to the nature of the soil. It is made by the pair together. The cock goes down on his breast, scraping or kicking the sand out backward with his feet, cutting the earth with his long and powerful nails. The hen stands by, often fluttering and clicking her wings, and helps by picking up the sand with her beak and dropping it irregularly near the edge of the growing depression.

When satisfied with their work-and they are easily satisfied, often too easily —the ben begins to lay an egg in the nest every day. During the laying period the nest is often unattended and is not slept on at night. A nest in which only one hen is laying contains on the averto sit before she has laid her full complement. Sometimes she will lay four or five after beginning to sit, though not often so many. The hen generally begins the sitting. She will occasionally sit for one or two days and nights before the cock takes his turn. When sitting assumes its regular course, the hen sits from 8 to 9 a. m. to about 4 p. m., and the cock from 4 p. m. to about 8 or 9 a. m. The bird whose turn it is to be on the nest keeps its seat until the other arrives to relieve it, when they at once change places.

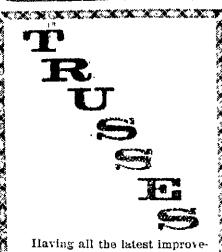
The color of each is admirably adapted to the time spent on the nest, and furnishes interesting examples of protective coloration. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more effective disguise than the sober brownish gray of the hen for day sitting and the black of the cook for night.—Zoologist.

Making Music Primitively. I once read in an account of the early history of New Zealand the story of Bishop Selwyn's first pastoral visit to Otago, then peopled mainly by whalers and sealers.

The grateful sailors made nuusual service it is the mark of danger and efforts to receive their august visitor as he deserved. A room was hung with flags, a chair disguised as a pulpit, and the bishop was told that music had been The yellow flug shows a vessel to be at 'provided. He was requested to give out "Old Hundredth" as the only hymn they knew.

This he did with much misgiving, return with a flag at half most to an- and the next moment a musical box nounce the loss or death of some of the | which had been concealed near his elmen. Dipping a flag is lowering it bow struck up a lively waltz, followed slightly and then hoisting it again to by "Nix, My Dolly." Though electrified, the bishop was sustained and reas-If the president of the United States sured by the perfect gravity of his augoes affort, the American flag is carried dience, who waited until the solemn in the bows of his barge or hoisted at |"Cld Hundredth" came round, when the main of the vessel on board of they joined in with full chorus.—Pick

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MONEY OF THE PAST.

FIPPENNY BITS, YORK SHILLINGS, PICAYUNES AND COPPERS.

An Interesting Sketch of Subsidiary Coin-

age, "Shinplaster" and "Chicken Foed"

Currency That Flourished Before Our

Present System. Referring to the word "picayune," it may not be uninteresting to give a sketch of subsidiary coinage and currency as used in the past and the vari-

ous names under which it was known. In Ohio in 1844 and previously there was a good deal of foreign coin in cir-

culation, mostly Spanish, with some of the old state coinage of different states occasionally making its appearance. One of the most plentiful of these foreign coins was a piece which passed current for 61/4 cents. In Ohio this was known as a fippenny bit-a contraction, probably, of five penny bit. The half dimes of American coinage were also becoming frequent at that time and as a distinction between the half dime and the fippenny bit the former was contracted to the word "fip." The dime went under its lawful name, while the old Spanish double of the fippenny bit was known as the "bit," and the Spanish and Mexican quarter dollars were nearly always referred to as "two bits." The latter term, I think, still obtains in reference to quarter dollar American pieces in some sections. There was also a New York state "two bit" coin, as well as a "bit" of the same coinage, which was sometimes called the "York shilling." The Pine Tree State shilling, coming from Maine, was sometimes seen, but not much used. Its value was supposed to be 16 2-3 cents. The old fashioned big copper cent of American coinage was plentiful, while occasionally an English halfpenny of copper was found floating around, generally passing on the same basis as the American copper cent. Queen Victoria's head was then shown on the English halfpennies.

Later, when as a boy I removed with my mother to Illinois, I met my first stumbling block in money names. There the fippeny bit was the picayune, while the fip had its proper name of a half a dime, or 5 cents. But the large ooins retained the old names, as did the copper cents. As near as I can learn, the term picayune originated with the French, who had settled St. Louis and had settlements at points all the way from New Orleans to St. Louis and the farther northwest, and their names for money predominated in that region.

Still later, when I had strayed away to New York state, I again encountered new names for money. There everything was based on the "shilling," which represented 121/2 cents. A quarter of a dollar was always "2 shillings," and all sums under \$100 were calculated on the same basis. When I asked the price of board, I was told it ranged from 16 to 30 shillings a week. The price of a suit of clothes was generally stated in shillings. That was all right for the natives, but I confess I had frequently to brush up my arithmetic to get at six original farms, which were numwhat 33 shillings, 22 shillings, 17 shillings, or some other high number, amounted to. It was all clear enough when it was 2, 4 or 6 shillings, but when it got above the dollar it required whom we are indebted for ancient some "ciphering" on the part of a sketches of New Amsterdam.

metal about the same time as the present nickel 5 cent piece.

Some time before the civil war the old fashioned copper cent was replaced the first mckels, were made, but almost | went out of circulation during the war, family use. Fountains charged at and were succeeded by the fractional currency of that day, issued in 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent bills. They were never very popular with the masses and were look-Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream | ed upon by the government as a temporary expedient. The most popular designation for them was "shinplasters," though in Memphis and some other parts of the country they were re-

ferred to as "chicken feed." During the war there were many other substitutes for money, mostly in the form of cardboard promises to pay everything from a drink of whisky or a ride on the cars to a suit of clothes; from a quart of milk or a pound of beefsteak to a week's salary. They have dropped out of use in most sections and in their place Uncle Sam's coppers, nickels, dimes, quarters, half dollars and "dollar of the daddies" now reign suprome.—John Spangler in Galveston News.

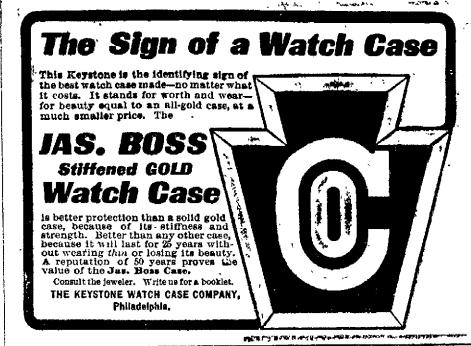
Incident of a Tin Soldier.

Judge Smith tells an amusing story of a certain major on Governor Powers' staff which instances the peculiar nature of the tin and the real soldiers.

When Grant's monument was dedicated in New York, Governor Powers, with his fine array of "tin soldiers" in their gilt and gold attended. Among them was a major or two, of course. In the course of the day an opportunity presented itself for all the governors of the states to meet President McKinley. Major McKinley is particularly proud NO NOISE of his war record and loves the uniform of the soldier.

"Well," said Judge Smith, "one of Governor Powers' majors shook hands with President McKinloy. It was some- he had an opportunity to procure a rare thing like this: 'Allow me, Major Mc-Kinley, to introduce to you Major Soand-so of Maine."

"'Delighted to see you, major,' replied President McKinley, grasping the Greene's manuscript letters and dismajor from Maine by the hand. 'I am | patches during the southern Revolutionalways pleased to meet a soldier of my ary campaign of 1781-2. The price we Wake a Specialty in Sharpening Stone own rank.' It is said that every gilt demanded was \$200. Mr. Force officed button on the Maine major's uniform | \$150, which was refused. He then offerthe pride which welled up in the Maine | copy. This was also declined. Seeing continued Judge Smith. "that he came | self of them, he wisely paid the \$200 home to Maine and told it."-Bangor and marched off with the precious vol-



HISTORY OF THE BOWERY.

driginally an Indian Trail and the Scone of Many Massacres.

It is probable that the Bowery was originally part of an Indian trail which truthfulness are better and more definite extended from the region of the Battery terms-is given by Alexander Hill, M. to the northern limit of Manhattan and connected the aboriginal villages on the Harlem flats and Spuyten Duyvil creek with those north of City Hall ing of Nieuw Amsterdam the representatives of the West India company laid, the rotunda. out six farms or bouweries along the east side of the present Bowery and leased them to tenants.

In 1643 Director Kieft, in spite of the protest of De Vries and other influential men, ordered the massacre of 40 Indians at Corlears Hook, and that of a still larger number of men, women and children at Pavonia. In retaliation for these brutal murders, for they were nothing else, the outlying farms at possible to rent the farms, so they were eventually sold.

Prior to the sale of these farms, however, a frontier colony of manumitted negro slaves was established west of the Dowery. With reference to this colony the minutes of the Dutch council, 1644, recite the fact that Manuel de Groot, the giant, and ten other negrees and their wives were released from slavery on condition that each man, during his life, pay the government an annual rental of 22 bushels of grain and a fat hog, their children being still held as slaves. Their plantations extended from the Bowery to old Jans' land, now the property of Trinity church.

Two hundred and fifty years ago Petrus Stuyvesant landed on the island of Manhattan, and four years later he purchased, through his representative, Jan Damen, the "Great Bowery," or bowery No. 1, the most northern of the bered from one to six, No. 6 being east of Chatham square, at the time of which we write the property of Augustine Hermanns, the amateur draftsman, to

stranger to get correct results.

At the beginning of the RevolutionThe 3 cent piece, originally coined in silver, came into general circulation in the Eutgers, the home of the patriot the north about 1850 and was later. Harmanus Rutgers, killed in the battle the care past and then counce in the dead past and then counce in the dead past and then counce in a down the counce in the dead past and then counce in a down the counce in a down the counce in the dead past and then counce in a down the counce in a down the counce in a down the counce in the dead past and then counce in a down the counce in a down the

The news of the rash and cruel act what had happened. spread to the neighboring tribes, and before peace was renewed 28 plantations he remarked, with painful unconcern. were laid waste, 100 men, women and | children murdered, and as many carried that fellow will kill bimself falling into captivity, Van Dyke being among down those 30 stories to the pavement. the first slain. Several of the occupants, carried into captivity.

them a daughter of the celebrated Wolfert Webber, who at this date kept a the hard stone. tavern on the present Chatham square' Mott street.—Independent.

Peter Force as a Collector.

Peter Force had agents to pick up "unconsidered trifles" out of the gar- ver Times. rets of New England housewives, says A. R. Spofford in The Atlantic, and he read eagerly all the multifarious cata. logues which swarmed in upon him of he himself was called a cynic, but the books on sale in London and on the con- author of "Love Affairs of Some Fatinent. On one occasion he was a bidder against the United States for a large and valuable collection of bound pamphlets, the property of an early collector, which were brought to the hammer in Philadelphia. The library of congress had sent on a bid-a limited one-for the coveted volumes, but Mr. down the then unsavory thoroughfare Force's order to his agent was peremp- known as Bedfordbury, my eye caught tory-"Buy me those pamphlets in all the open page of the popular periodical, unbroken lot." They were bought. His and I staid to read the graceful tributpurchases were often made at prices to the dead moralist. Turning away at which would now seem fabulously cheap, yet he never hoggled at a high price when once he was satisfied that or unique volume.

Thus, he used to tell how he had vainly tried to buy two thin foolscap volumes containing Major General umes under his arm.

Lesson In Lobbying.

The rotunds of the Windsor, the prinpipal hotel of Montreal, is the gathering place of politicians, where they do much of their lobbying. An amusing illustration of their art-presumption and un-D., vice chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in his book, "A Run Round the Empire:"

"Mr. Rendall, I think," said a fussy park and east of the present Greenwich man, dressed in a black frock coat and avenue. A few years after the found, check trousers, as he seated himself be- it is. side the English physician on a sofa in "No. I am Dr. Hill."

"I apologize. I thought I recognized a man I had met out west, but I res you are not a Canadian. Where do you come from?"

"Cambridge."

"Ab, the university?" "Yes, the university."

as? He is one of the greatest men in Canada—Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of ing upon the curriculas of institutions Harlem, Staten Island, the Bowery and Ontario. For 20 years he's been before of learning, both at home and abroad, other places were laid waste. When the public without reproach. I know peace was restored, it was found im. him intimately; can slap him on the course of study not a few matters for shoulder in the stroot. But I don't like to disturb him when so many people are talking to him."

Presently Sir Oliver's little court dispersed. The new "friend," who had distinguished member of Cambridge what a memory that follow must have! university, whom I particularly wish to introduce to you." Sir Oliver was very courteous, and sitting down greet ed Dr. Hill kindly. In a few minutes the new "friend" took possession of

"I wanted to speak to you, Sir Oli ver, about my son-in-law, Mr. ---You will remember that when he was displaced from the customs it was proposed to give him a pension."

"No," said Sir Oliver, "I have forgotten. What is your namo?" That was Dr. Hill's first lesson in

lobbying. How the Lieutenant Governor Was Scared.

Lieutenant Governor Jud Brush was one of the first men to pan for gold in the "Cherry creek diggin's" during the early fifties. While in something of a reminiscent mood at the Brown hotel local paper an offer made by Doan' an evening or two ago he told stories of Kidney Pills to cure such cases as At the beginning or the Revolution- the dead past and then turned his at- mine, and I sent to Philbrick's phar

made in nickel, being coined in that of Long Island. In August, 1655, Gov- marked, "but when they do arrive there the lameness. I think them a very su ernor Stuyvesant led his forces against will be advantages as well as disadvant perior medicine and I can recommend the Swedes on the Delaware. Sept. 15, tages. The last time I was in New them to everyone."

Aprile his absence as Sheriff Henry York I went to see a friend in the thirduring his absence, ex-Sheriff Henry | York I went to see a friend in the thir-Van Dyke discovered an Indian woman | tieth story-Ithink-of the block. Just | cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, at the mint with the present small cop- stealing peaches from his orchard, situ- as I stopped out of the clevator I saw of N. Y., sole agents for the United per cents and the 2 cent pieces. Later ated on the west side of Broadway, man leap out of a window, and of States. south of Trinity church, and shot her course I made a rush for my friend's take no substitute. office to breathlessly explain to him

"'Take a chair and sit down, Jud, "'I can't do it,' said I 'By gosh,

"My friend replied that he would 400 Barrels of the above Cement Jun of the farms along the Bowery were ring up the fire department, which killed and their wives and children would catch him in the nets for that purpose before he reached the street. 1 On the return of Governor Stuyvesant' watched out of the window, and in a order was restored and many of the few minutes there came the department captives returned to their friends, among a-tearing and caught the man in a net just as he got within a couple of feet of

"You can see from this that there (then of course a country road), about isn't half the danger in those tall build- Principal Government and Oth ings that people are inclined to think there is. I think the Denver department would have done even quicker work than the one in New York did."—Den. Lee's Architects and Consumers generally than the one in New York did."-Den-

"He Loved the Children."

Thackeray's words were satirical, and mous Men" shows what sort of a heart beat in the satirist's breast by quoting from the letter of one to whom the following incident happened:

"In the week following his death there appeared some genial memorial lines in the pages of Punch. Walking length, a poorly dressed man in work ing garb said to me: "I knew that man, sir."

"'You knew Thackeray?' I asked.

"'Yes, sir. I keep that little baker's shop yonder,' pointing to the opposite side of the street, 'and many's the time Thackeray would come and buy a pound or two of cake of me. I cut it into slices for him, and then, distributing it among a crowd of hungry children, he would walk away and hide in that court over there, that he might was burst asunder by the clasticity of ed \$50 for the privilege of taking a have the pleasure of seeing their enjoymajor's breast. The worst of it was," that he could not otherwise possess him- I did. People used to call him a cynle, sir, but it wasn't true. He loved the children, sir, and no man is a cynic Make School per month. Address, American Can Lino-Oll Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I heard only the other day," said

the old soldier, "that at every mealtime all the time I was away in the army in the civil war a plate and a knife and fork were set for me at the table at home. Many a time, if I had only known it, while I was falling into line at the cook's fire at the end of the company streat, with my tin plate and tin cup in my hand to get the pork and hard bread and coffee or whatever we might have to eat, better or worse, they were setting a plate for me on the table at home. They entertained me there in spirit if they could not in flesh, and how glad they would have been to see me sit down at the table!

The Old Soldier Muses.

"Wherever we were, in camp or on the march, and whether we had much or little, my plate was always laid for me at home just the same. I wonder if it would have helped me if I had known it, if I could have eaten in spirit, as they entertained me? And I can hear them now after all these years, when they had something that I particularly liked, saying: " 'How David would like this if he

was here. "Dear, dear! How glad I am I got

back!"-New York Sun.

The Art of Reporting.

Interviewer-I have come to get your views on the proposed change in the curriculum of the school.

Mr. Swelhead-Ourriculum! What's that mean? I'm against it, whatever Mr. Swelhead (reading the report of

the interview in the next morning's

paper)—"Our distinguished townsman, Mr. M. T. Swelhead, was found at his charming home, surrounded by abundant indications of ripe scholarship and sturdy common sense. In reply to our representativo's questions he said: 'I do not desire to force my opinions upon the public, but this I will say, that I "Do you see that man standing near have given to this question long and studious attention, incidentally examinand, although I found in the existing condemnation, still I cannot say that I should advise any radical change until I have further time to examine into the subject.'"

"By George that fellow's got my exbeen watching him keenly, rushed up act language word for word. And he to him. "Sir Oliver, this is Dr. Hill, a didn't take notes neither. Jimminy, but

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Is Often Made by the Wisest of Ports mouth People. It's a fatal mistake to neglect back-

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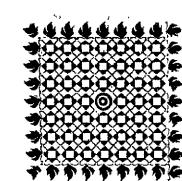
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For Portsmouth and

You want local news! Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dalies combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

A new breed of vandal has come to light. He despoils the graves of deand markers put upon them when the Memorial day season comes around. He has been operating in the South cemetery this week. Just what satfrom it, is a mystery. These little flags cost scarce more than a penny apiece be utilized for except this particular; use to which they are put annually. thing else. But somebody with less self-respect than Darwin's missing link has thought it worth while to steal them. The act cannot be denounced too severely. It is not only a gross indignity to the brave boys in blue who are now sleeping under the sod, heedless of reveille or taps,--It is an insult to the gallant comrades who are living, an insult to the sacred service which they perform at this time of the year. The Chronicle regrets that it does not know the secondrels who are responsible for this dirty job. We would very gladly introduce them to the reading public by printing their the northern part of the Transvaal, names in big, black display type, in a mear Portugese territory. He was choice position on the front page. It very sick, and had an immense abwould indeed have been a delightful seess on his neck, but he refused the coincidence if the man who was making off with one of these markers ish government are offering the Buers could have been suddenly intercepted \$30,000,000 as an indemnity if they by a stalwart policeman and been given a "marker" all his own-a black and-blue tell-tale, across his cheek- friends in the Cape Colony will be bone, raised by a hardwood billy,

TRUE ENOUGH.

If the trees multiplied as fast as the poles on our streets, what beau tiful avenues we should have!-Bath

That is a wail that can be echoed from many a city where the multipli- that Lajoic has gone with the Clevecity of poles make ugly streets that land American league team. would otherwise be beautiful, and suggest the old times when stockades were necessary as a defense against the Indians.--Kennebec Journal.

CITY SIDELIGHTS.

Every citizen of Portsmouth knows. of course, that the oldest paper in the United States is published in this city. The New Hampshire Gazette, which is now printed at this office, was established October 7th, 1756, and has Memorial day, and they agreed to albeen published regularly every week | since that date. A notice of the first blacksmiths and the gas fitters, who appearance of the Gazette may be will try conclusions there that day. found in Edward S Ellis' History of the United States. There is now published in Philadelphia a paper which claims 1728 as its natal year, and in a sense this statement is true, but the paper under consideration is not now called by its original name, and its publishers admit that it was obliged to suspend publication for a long period during the time of the British occupation of Philadelphia, during the Revolution. The Gazette, therefore, has beyond possibility of question, the right ca. It has not missed an issue in nearly two hundred years.

Just previous to the recent hot period, a great many people were remarking upon the fact that the present spring had been remarkable for cold, disagreeable weather. Those same people did not remember, perhaps, that they remarked upon the same thing last year, and probably the year before. It is a fact that along the North Atlantic coast the season is usually quite well advanced before we are favored with much really warm weather. The east winds which prevail during March, April, and usually the greater part of May, are responsible for these conditions. Even in June, July and August, an east wind means cool weather. If this were not so people would not flock to the seashore at the heginning of the heated term.

Rapid progress is being made on the Ocean Boulevard, and the early completion of that portion within the limits of New Hampshire is prophesied, When this magnificent highway is finally built, the bicyclists, automobilists and owners of fast horses will be able to enjoy one of the finest rides and some of the most attractive scenery in the eastern states.

I chanced to meet Mr. Dunham, the

new general manager of the seashore resorts and parks controlled by the Lovell Electric Road syndicate. He is a hustler and believes in spending money in order to get business. He has arranged to give more up to date amusements at Hampton this season.

Judge S. W. Emery has attained one of the most prominent positions ever held in the state by any lawyer through his handling of the immense interests of the Loveli electric railroad enterprises. His duty as a lawyer made it possible for the Lovell interests to win some of the most notable legal fights ever witnessed in the New flampshire courts. There is not a lawyer in the state that has had better success in securing favorable decisions from the courts on railroad matterss. I remember when Judge Emery, as county attorney, prosecuted the Palmer murder case; he made a reputation then that brought him into prominence all over New England. I doubt if there is a city in New England of the size of Portsmouth that has so many able lawyers as "Old Strawberry

TO BUY BOTHA.

Portsmouth's Interests Commandant Krige Says British Offered Gen. Botha \$50,000 Annuity to Surrender.

Commandant Jan Krige, formerly of the Boer army, who was captured by the British at Klip River, Transvaai is in Boston. He served under the great Boer captain, Gen. Louis Botha. Capt. Krige asserts that despite the rumors of peace that come from London, the war will not end until England grants independence and amnesnarted veteran soldiers of the flags ty to all those who fought in the Boer

With regard to the propositions for neace in South Africa, Capt. Krige declares that it is 'a great big bluff of John Bull," and says with emphaisfaction the miscreants guilty of this sis that the Boers will not admit despicable trick could hope to derive they are defeated unless they receive a guarantee of full independence and a general amnesty for the Cape Colonists who have helped them in their -and as for the markers, it is hard fighting. On this latter point, he says, to understand what else they could the struggle will come. It is a point which the British cannot yield as yet, and the Boers will not consider any-

"All this talk about Gen. De Wet being ready to surrender without regard to the other generals," he declares, "is all nonsense. Gen. Botha, Gen De Wet and President Steyn have a sworn agreement that neither of them will surrender unless the others agree. This agreement will, I know, be kept between Gen, Botha and Gen. De Wet. They will never

go back on each other." Capt. Krige claims that the British government, through its representative, Hon. A. B. Bailey, who is a member of Lord Robert's staff, offered Louis Botha an annuity of £10,000 some eighteen months ago, if he would surrender. At that time Gen. Botha had only 8000 men with him in

offer and continued fighting. Now, Capt. Krige claims, the Britwill cease fighting, but, he says, "the Boers will never cease fighting while they know that their brothers and sent into penal servitude for fighting with them."-Boston Journal.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Cy Young pitched his tenth straight victory for the Boston Americans on

Edward W. Dowling, a former star professional player, is now assistant

ditor of a religious journal. "Shorty" Girard is now playing in the outfield for Haverhill, Richardson having taken his place at short stop. Klobedanz, the ex-National pitcher, now with Lawrence, is said to draw the highest salary of any player in

\$175 a month. The Maplewoods have no game for low the Plains field to be used by the

It is somewhat peculiar that a small college like Gettysburg should have sent out two big league pitchers. Winters and Plank, of the Boston and Philadelphia American league teams

at Gettysburg. Rumors are floating about to the ffect that there is destined to be trouble among the American league magnates. It is said that plans are now being considered looking toward to the title of oldest paper in Ameri, the deposition of Ben Johnson. Comiskey is believed to be the leader of the movement.



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PUBLIC UNTIDINESS.

American Streets Dirty, Sidewalks

Rough And Parks III-Kept.

The discovery that there is more of fiith, squalor and general slovenliness in public places and works, in streets, squares, river sides, docks, quays, roads and bridges in the United States than in any other country of the first or even second rank is a humbling but salutary experience. In what may be called our public housekeeping, in the outward appearance and maintenance of places and works administered by public or semi-public enterprise, we rank with Turkey rather than with England or Germany. Oriental Japan, tiny Switzerland and slow-going Holland stand far ahead of the United States in this respect. Our national slovenliness is seen in dirty streets and unsightly water fronts; in ill-kept squares, ragged sidewalks and abominable pavements; in shabby railway stations and embankment walls built up of rotting sleepers; and in a thousand shiftless substitutes for solid permanent works. The unspeakable country roads which abound in so many regions not only illustrate the existence, but also demonstrate the folly of this semi-barbarous slackness of administration; for they constitute the most costly means of transportation possible, impose a heavy tax on every farmer and other resident, and are a clog upon the general prosperity of the regions they traverse. Tidiness and the efficient maintenance of public works cost more in the first outlay than negligence: but they save this excess many

times over in the end. Dirt has been defined as "matter out of place;" disorder as "things out of place." When both "matter" and "things" are out of place, we have in the combination of dirt and disorder one of the commonest manifestations of untidiness. Now, untidiness is the unfailing concomitant of wastefulness. and we are a notoriously wasteful neople. We possess abundance of energy but perhaps little thrift. Tidiness, like thrift, requires attention to details; wastefulnesss scorns details. But untidiness is also often and largely, due to ignorance, and is thus amenable to the corrective influence of education. -Prof. Hamlin, in the Forum.

AT THE HOTELS.

The following people were among the guests at Portsmouth hotels on Wednesday: James Bond, Boston, at the Merrick; Albert E. Locke, North Hampton, L. Vincent Welch, Fitchburg, Mass., at the Kearsarge; A. J. Wilkinson, Boston, D. D. Elder, Jr., New York, at the Rockingham.

Traveling men are responsible for he assertion that the hotels of New Hampshire and Maine are, as a rule. far superior to those found in the Massachusetts towns and cities, outside of Boston, and they further assert that the hotels of Portsmouth are the best to be found in New Hampshire and Maine.

The life of a hotel man although not the easiest existence in the world, must be interesting. He has opporfunities second to none to meet and people from all parts of the country. and from every civilized country in the world. Even in one of the smaller cities, like Portsmouth, a glance at the hotel register almost any morning will reveal the signatures of peoale from a dozen different states, and not introquently from foreign countries. A good many of these people are commercial travelers, who as a lass, are intelligent and well-in-It is generally believed to be true formed, and whose trained observation enables them to size up a man or a city in a very brief period. There are business men, too, among these guests at the hotels, many of them coming from the large commercial centres, and there are besides, officers of the army and navy who have visited half the countries of the globe, authors, artists, journalists and professional men. The hotel man if he is observant and affable, which he always is, can obtain a liberal educathe New England league. He receives tion by simply conversing with his guests.

MAMMOTH LOCOMOTIVES.

The Boston and Maine railroad has just received several mammoth passenger locomotives, which, with the possible exception of some of the New York Central locomotives, are the largest passenger engines ever used in respectively, both learned to play bail New England. Six have been ordered and will be used on the through trains on the Fitchburg division in pursuance of the policy of President Tuttle in building up the Fitchburg division so that it may compete successfully for the great volume of travel from

western points to Boston. Previously, the largest passenger engine in use by the Boston and Maine weighed 152,000 pounds. The new ones weigh 154,000. The differchee in weight is, however, indicative of the difference. The new ones are built for speed. They will begin regular service between Boston and Al-

bany next month. The heavy volume of railroad traffle at the present time surprises the officials, who cannot understand why the tide of summer travel has set in so early this season. The Pullman train has been almost overloaded every night for some time. The flood of second class traffic through to the Provinces has been much lighter this year than in previous years, but it is much more than made up by the increased number of first class passengers who are moving through the state to various points

The Boston and Maine railroad bles.—London Echo. company has embarked in the business of growing railroad ties for its own extensive roads. A large tract of land has been purchased in Westfield. and this spring 10,000 young catalna trees are to be set. The catalpa is a fast growing tree and almost indestructible, outlasting our cedar. It is said that in sixteen years trees grow to a sufficient size for sleepers. The experiment will be watched with much interest by all railroad companies and forestry experts.

The Herald's Daily Puzzle.



THE HUNTER HAS JUST SHOT A MOOSE. WHERE IS IT?

NEW POSTAL FEATURES.

'McKinley" Card And Harrison Stamp Soon Coming Out.

vill appear upon the postal issues of the United States.

The new postal card, to be officially known as the "McKinley" card, bearng the portrait of the late president, will be on sale some time during the month of June. The first stamp in the new series ordered by the departhaving as its central picture the photograph of former President Harrison, will tollow a little later.

The designs for the McKinley postal card and the Harrison stamp have been approved by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden. Electrotypes from the completed die of the first named are now being made, and engravers are at work upon the die for the 13-cent stamp.

It was announced last fall that the McKinley postal card would be on sale about Jan. 1. The design was completed and the die engraved and approved in ample time. Electrotypes were made and put upon the presses and the work commenced. Samples of the printing were submitted to the department, but they were so unsatisfactory that an order was given to suspend operations pending an investigation.

Major J. H. Reeve, chief of the stamp division, was sent to the facfory in Maine,, where spruce trees pass in at one entrance and emerge in the form of completed postal cards to become more or less familiar with at the other, to ascertain the cause of the inferior work.

SHORTAGE OF STRAWBERRIES.

A shortage in the strawberry crop of New England is threatened, according to the balletin for the current week of the climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau for the New England section of the department of agriculture.

In many districts the berries were have some one else to represent you." winter-killed, while in parts of Connecticut and in Worcester county. Mass., caterpillars have done extensive damage. Still other sections report heavy inroads by canker worms.

Most other truits show good prosprogressing as well as they should at this time of the year.

Thomas Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

Queer Callings.

One seeing them at work would not the world. think they could do well and wonders explain the mystery.

all that comes out of them.

tune, come to be lost, or rather found, go."-New York Sun. thore.

Then there is the crow chaser. This is a little girl or boy who aids his parents by gaining 3 or 4 cents a day. They set off early in the morning and give their services to the kitchen gardeners in the suburbs. Sometimes they go several miles before arriving at their employer's place. Their work is to stand among the vegetable beds and chase away the sparrows, crows and other pilfering birds by waving a black oloth. It is a fatiguing task, and we have said above how they are paid. But the children perform their work with zeal and at nightfall return on foot to their homes. Sometimes their employers give them the scraps from their ta-

Too Common. Lottle-We had corn to eat at our

house today. Tottle That's nothing; we feed our cow corn all the time. Chicago JourA Business Judge.

The Kansas City Journal tells two or three good stories of a well known and highly respected judge, regarded as one of the ablest in Missouri. He believes Within a few weeks two new faces in convicting the guilty and does not waste much time in vexatious delays. Some time ago he was called to St Louis to try a case. After hearing evidence all day he adjourned the court

until 8 o'clock the next morning.
"Eight o'clock, your honor!" said one of the St. Louis attorneys. "Why, ment-the denomination, 13 cents- in the city our judges never begin to hold court until 10 o'clock."

"Well," said the judge, "if you must have country judges, you must bear with country ways. Court will meet at 8 o'clock while I am on the bench." And court did.

On another occasion he granted a change of venue from St. Louis to Cooper county. The defendant's counsel, an ex-governor, had looked up the regular terms of court in the Cooper county circuit and found that there was no regular term for some months. As he was anxious for delay the lawyer was much surprised when after granting the change of venue the judge said "I will set this case for a week from next Monday."

"But, your honor, there is no term of court in Boonville for several months. "You are mistaken, governor," said the judge. "I live in Boonville and hold court at any time. Moreover, the constitution guarantees a speedy trial. and I am sworn to support the constitu-

But a speedy trial was just what the governor did not want for his client, and so he continued:

"I can't be in Boonville that mouth. That will be my r _ _ 7aca-

"You bear what your laremarked the judge to the prisoner. "Your trial will begin at the time stated, and if the governor cannot be present you would better arrange to

The trial came off as stated, and the lawyer was on hand.

Our Unsatisfied Wishes.

"I suppose that all of us." said Mr. nects for the season's crop, although Billtops, "have some pet ambition or the cherry trees do not seem to be some wish that we never realize; that we carry through life, perhaps quite nuknown to our friends, and down with us to the grave, unsatisfied. Some Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, of these hopes and fancies on the part sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. of our friends would seem strange enough to us if we knew them, but no more strange to us than ours might seem to them. There are plenty of steady going, hardworking people that In a great city like Paris there is a seem full of business only that really large number of persons who gain their cherish, with all their occupations, the living honorably enough, but in exercis- most romantic ideas, though they may ing professions the most extraordinary. be indeed about the simplest things in

"Sometimes we hear of them, somewhy they do it. A little attention will thing gives occasion for the expression of them, and then they come to us like There is the searcher for gold or jew- a revelation. We had never dreamed els; he lives by sewers. You will see that So-and-so had that strain of fancy bim waiting near their openings, a net in him. But for the most part these in hand, snapping up and selecting from | ideas are personal guests which we entertain within our own walls, in whose Sometimes he finds objects of gold or company we find pleasure, and which silver, which, after many turns of for- we take with us unnoticed when we

Pie and Philosophy.

Julian Hawthorne told us once that Concord ate more acreage of pies in proportion to its number of inhabitants than any town in New England, and he added, though not in a boastful way, that he himself had consumed 14 in a single sitting. The elder Hawthorne was devoted to pie, and a cupboard at the Hawthorne house in Concord was built for the sole purpose of containing this delightful and stimulating brain food. Thoreau was very fond of pie, and so was Alcott, and we have heard that Magaret Fuller would take a piece of the softest variety of custard in her dainty fingers and eat it with the utmost grace without smearing her mouth or showing evidence of the extreme hazard of the feat. Whittier very often ate pie with a knife, although we believe that this habit, common in Amesbury, was never extensively commended at Concord. -R. M. Field in Chicago Post.

This signature is on every box of the genuine

Pres., John T. Mallon; Vice Pres., James Lyons; Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.

day of each month.

Pres., Gordon Preble;

fourth Fridays of each month.

Pres., William B. Randall;

Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hout;

Sergt at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.

Sec., E. W. Clark.

irday of each month.

month, in G. A. R. hall.

Sec., John Molloy.

Pres., Stanton Truman;

Pres., John Harrington:

third Sundays of each month.

Sec., William Dunn.

Pres., E. P. Gidney;

Pres., William Harrison;

Sec., Walter Staples.

Pres., John Gorman;

Pres., John Long;

Sec., Frank Ham.

Friday of each month.

Pres., John T. Mallon:

Pres., Frank Dennett;

Pres., Jere. Couhig;

Market street.

Sec., Michael Leydon.

Rec. Sec., John Parsons.

Sec., James McNaughton.

Sec., James D. Brocks.

Sec., M. J. Miller.

of the month.

Market street.

Market street.

A. O. H. hall.

DIRECTORY _

Meets at A. O. H. hall, fourth Sun-

FEDERAL UNION.

Meets in A. O. H. hall second and

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;

Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;

Meets in Peirce hal, I second Sat-

PAINTERS.

Meets first and third Fridays of each

COOPER'S UNION.

Meets second Tuesday of each

month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Meets in Hibernian hall, first and

HOD-CARRIERS.

Meets 38 Market street, first Monday

GROCERY CLERKS.

Meets first and third Thursdays of

the month in Longshoremen's hall,

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Meets first and third Thursdays in

each month in Longshoremen's hall,

BARBERS.

Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Meets third Friday of each month at

CARPENTERS UNION.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and

LONGSHOREMEN.

Meets first and third Wednesdays of

each month in Longshoremen's hall,

BOTTLERS.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays

BREWERY WORKERS.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Meets first and third Saturdays of

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

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Sec., James E. Chickering.

each month in Red Men's hall.

Pres., James H. Cogan;

Thursday of the month.

Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright:

Treas., Edward Amazeen.

Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam:

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane:

Sec., Engene Sullivan.

Pres., Albert Adams:

Fin. Sec., John Connell.

ourth Thursdays of each month

Pres., William T. Lyons;

Rec. Sec., Donald A.Randall.

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CENTRAL LABOR UNION. WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET. Composed of delegates from all the

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SECRET AND SOCIAL

SOCIETIES.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

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PORTREOUTH COUNCIL. NO. 8. O. U. A. Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month. Officers-William P. Gardner, C.: Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcomb D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery. O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

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EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Architecture. tin Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portamouth For Boston-3:50, 7.20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Suntay, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00,

For Portland-9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach-9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland-9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 3:30, a. m.

For North Conway-9:55, a. m., 2:45,

For Somersworth-4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m. For Rochester-9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30, p. m.

For Dover-4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15.

2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday. 8:30, 10:48, a. m., b:57, p. m. For North Hampton and Hampton-

7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Trains for Portsmouth Leave Boston-7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a

m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45 p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, E m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m. Leave Portland-2:00, 9:00, a. m.

12:45, 6:00, p m. Sunday, 2:00, a m., 12:45, p. m. Leave North Conway - 7:25, a. m.

4:15, p. m. Leave Rochester - 7:19, 9:47, a. m. 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a

Leave Somersworth-6:35,7:32, 10:00 a. m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover-6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m. Leave Hampton-9:22, 11:50, a. E.

2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m. Leave North Hampton-9:28, 11:55, a

m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sundaj 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m. Leave Greenland-9:35, a. m., 12:01

2:25, 5:11, C:27, p. m. Sanda; 4:35, 10:18. a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following station or Manchester, Concord and interme atate stations:

Portsmouth—8:20, a. a., 12:45, 5:24 p. m.

Greenland Village-8:39, a. m., 12:54 Б:33, р. па. Rockingham Junction -9:07, a. m.

1:07, 5:58, p. m. Epping-9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m

Raymond-9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p m

Returning leave

Concord-7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. n Manchester - 8:32, 11:10, s. m., 4:20

Raymond-9:10, 11:48, a.m.,5:02, p. A Epping-7:32, s. m., 12:00, m., 5:16 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m 12:17, 5:55, p. m.

Sreenland Village-10:01, a. m., 12:25 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham June tion for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Mar chester and Concord for Plymout) Woodsville, Lancaster, St. John bury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and th

Information given, through ticket sold and baggage checked to all point at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

York Harbor & Beach R. R. Leave Portsmouth 7.50, 10.50 a. m 2.50, 5.a0 p. m. Leave York Beach 6.25, 10.00 a. m.

1.30, 4.05 p. m. D. J. FLANDERS, C. P. & T. A

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ins image & Thit. Agt., Boston

BOSTON & MAINE L. L. POISTOUT Electric Railway.

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commescing September 26, 1991

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburypoit, at *7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5:30 a. m., *6:55 a. m and *10:05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning-Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at *6:10 a. m., *7:30 a. m. and *10:35 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street-Leave Market Square at *6:35 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at *10:35 and **11:05.
Up Islington Street—Leave Market and at *10:35 and **11:05.

Square at *6:35 a. m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05, p. m and at *10:35 and **11:05. Last car each night runs to car harn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

Christian Shore Line. Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at *6:25 a. m., *7:05, 7:25 and halfhourly until 10:05 p. m., and at *10:35 and **11.05.

Returning-Leave Corner Bartlett and Morning Streets at *6:10 a. m.. *6:53. 7:20 and balf-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at *10:20 and **10:50.

*Omitted Sundays. **Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins.

G. P. & T. A. U.S. Navy Yard Ferry.

D. J. Flanders.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30,

Leaves Navy Yard .- 7:55, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 c. m.; 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, *7:45 Sundays, 10.00, 10:15 a. m.; 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth - 8:10, 8:30, 3:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 *10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12.05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, t1:00 a. m.; 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays. P. F. HARRINGTON,

Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard. Approved: B. J. CROMWELL, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant. Buggies of all descriptions. Milk V/ag

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\$2.00 One Way, \$3.50

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LAST TRAIS

3:42 P. M.

South Station

Washieston

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CATHARTIO GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, billouanesa, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the atomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dixtiness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic aliments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASC ARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or mone; refunded. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New Yerk.

THE SOCIABLE GAME.

HOW MEN AND THEIR WIVES PLAY A GAME OF EUCHRE.

Framps, Fashious and New Bables Get Mixed Together In the Women Players' Minds-Why Biggsby and Crosby Wero Pleased to Change to Poker.

Biggsby and his wife went around to the Crosbys the other night to spend the evening, and they had been there But I'm honest in maintaining that I didn't

only a short time when Crosby said: "S'posing we have a game of euchre" "Oh, let's!" said Mrs. Biggsby. "I think enchre is perfectly lovely,'

said Mrs. Crosby, and Biggsby said: So the cards were brought out and a

table cleared for the game. Like most men, Crosby and Biggsby like to play cards as if it were a matter of life and death, but it was different with the

"I like euchre because it is such a sociable game," said Mrs. Biggsby as she munched at one of a dish of bonbons Mrs. Crosby had set in the middle of the table and Crosby had somewhat impatiently set aside.

"Now, in whist one has to give such close attention to the game that"--- bogan Mrs. Biggsby, when Biggsby interrupted with: "Come, cut for deal."

with a chuckle. "You'll be real mean if you do." said Mrs. Biggsby. "I always like to-Oh, Mr. Crosby has the deal, and he's my partner. Goody, goody!"

'You're horrid. Ob, by the way, I met May Griggson and her baby on the ones, and it is never good policy to overstreet this afternoon. She'd been down crowd the playing area. Since 9 and 6 getting the baby photographed. I'd are both multiples of 18, two or three never seen her baby before, although rounds of a short course will make up it's 5 months old and"-

"I've nover seen it yet. Is it pretty?" "Well, it has May's eyes and nose to a T; but, of course, one can't tell much how such a young baby will look when -oh, are those my cards? What's all who may be likely to play at any trumps?" "Hoarts."

hand! I hope my partner"-"Come, come," says Crosby; "no talking across the table. What will you do?"

"Oh, mercy! I've a perfectly awful

"Oh, I pass! I haven't a single trump, and''---"I'm not much better off," says Mrs.

Crosby. "But about May Griggson. They say that Tom, her husband, thinks that the sun rises and sets in that baby, and that May won't leave it alone for an hour, not even with her own mother, and-oh, did you know that Jennic Traft's engagement to Fred Hilton had been announced?"

"It's so, and—oh, is it my play? What's trumps?" "Hearts."

"Who led?" "Crosby."

"Then I-oh, dear! I don't know what to play. Let me see, I've got to follow suit, haven't 1? I guess this ninc spot will do. As I was saying, Jennic and Fred are engaged at last, and they say that the wedding is to be right away, for-isn't that a new waist you have on?

"Yes. You like it?" going out, and I do believe that they are worn more than ever."

"Of course they are for-what? It's my play? What's trumps? Hearts! Why, I thought diamonds were trumps. Well, it doesn't make any difference, for I haven't any. What's led? Spudes! Who played that ten spot? I haven't any spades, and so I guess I'd better trump it, for-oh, my partner has already trumped it with the right bower, and there I threw away that good left bower! That's too bad! But, as I was saving, my dressmaker says that she has made mere fancy waists this season than

ever before." "I don't doubt it. I'm having me one made of black chiffon over orange silk, with beautiful jet passementeries and-What? It's my play? Let me secwhat's trumps? Hearts? Well, you needn't be so cross about it, Mr. Biggs-

by. What led?" "Diamonds."

"Diamonds? And you say that hearts are trumps? Hearts, bearts. I haven't any hearts nor any trumps, so I'll play this club for-yes, it's of fine black chiffon, and you can't think how lovely the orange taffeta silk looks under it. The chiffon tones the orange down to the leveliest tint of pinkish yellow, and I'm having rows and rows of fine tucking in front and"-

"I should think it would be lovely. But aren't you sorry those cunning and pretty little boleros have gone out now that- Oh, is it my play? What's trumps?"

"Hearts," growls Crosby.

"Mercy! Don't take my head off it hearts are trumps, Jack Crosby. That's the way with men. They play cards as if their lives were at stake, and I-Oh, say, maybe, s'posing we let Jack and George finish the game and you go practitioners, regard the invasion of ap stairs with mo and see a new hon and I'm dying to show it to you. I

don't care for euchre anyhow,' yourselves."

poker. - Detroit Free Press.

Hungry Russia.

complains of the degeneracy of the present populace of the great empire, at tributing it to the lack of proper nonrsaid that the lower classes have onethird less to eat than their grandparents THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Did you ever meet a robber with a pistol and a knifa. Whose Frompt and cordial greeting was, "Your money or your life,"
Whe, while you stood a-trembling with your hands above your head. Took your gold, most grimly offering to repay you in cold lead?

Well, I once met a robbor. I was going home to tea. The way was rather lonely, though not yet too dark to see That the sturdy rogue who stopped me there was very fully armed. icel alarmed.

He was panting hard from running, so I, being still undaunted,
Very boldly faced the rascal and demanded what he wanted. I was quite as big as he was, and I was not out

of breath. "All right, we'll have a game or so I didn't fear his shooting me or stabbing me to death. in answer to my questions the highwayman

raised an arm And pointed it straight at me, though I still felt no alurm. Ho did not ask for money, but what he said "You cannot pass, papa, unless you give your

A GOLF COURSE.

-American Agriculturist.

The Ground Required and How the Links Should Be Arranged. From 80 to 90 acres are required for

a full 18 hole course, entailing a large intital expense in construction and heavy permanent charges for up keep, "Hope I'll get it," said Mrs. Crosby, to say nothing of the item of rent. But golf does not absolutely depend upon bow many heles you have. Their playing quality is much more important. Nine or even six good holes will give better golf than 18 short or indifferent the perfect number of 18 holes, and it is for this reason that 7, 10 and 13 hole courses are seldom seen. For a club of, say, 30 to 50 members a 6 hole course should be large enough to accommodate one time, but with a longer list of playing members it is apt to get blocked. A 9 hole course will give 100 per cent more playing room than one of 6 holes.

It is not always possible to obtain exclusive control of even the 25 or 40 acres that we will need for our moderate sized course. Ground under cultivation or in bay is impossible, and the same is true of woodland and hopelessly rocky fields. There are obvious objections to the use of land upon which cattle are grazed, and the hoof marks are particularly destructive to the putting greens. On the other hand, a sheep pasturo may be used to excellent advantage, and indeed sheep are purposely grazed on many of the big golf courses for their good offices in keeping the grass short. Almost any farmer should be willing to give a club the privilege of playing ever his sheep land at a very moderate rental, and the arrangement generally works well for both parties.

Of hazards on the course there are the natural and the artificial. No hazard should cost the player more than one legitimate stroke to extricate his ball (although he may very possibly take a large number), and the difficulty should always be a visible one. Blind pits and the like are unfair traps and should at least have their position marked by spe-"I think it's lovely. Here they said cial flags. At the seashore the sand we years ago that the fancy waist was broken in the natural and traditional bunker is the natural and traditional ter by appointment of Benjamin Frankhazard, and its ordinary substitute on on inland course is the cop bunker, cr simple ditch partially filled with sand. In making a cop bunker the turf should first be removed from a strip of ground 14 to 16 feet wide, the length of the strip depending upon the distance of the hazard from teo or putting green. The further away from either too or green the longer must be the bunker, so that wildly driven balls may not escape its clutches. The excavation should be from 18 inches to two feet in depth, and the earth removed should be heaped up in a mound three to five feet in height, with the open treuch on the near side, and then banked with the turf to insure its preservation. The sides should have a tolerably steep slope to keep the balls from running over, but they should not be so perpendicular as to be unplayable. The trench should now be filled with fine white sand to within a few inches of the playing level of the field; otherwise the ditch will either be muddy or sun baked, and neither condition is fa-

vorable to good golf. In the up keep of the average inland course the chief difficulty is to keep the grass short upon the fair green or course between the holes. It must be short, or the player will never get a decent brassie lie, and the balls will be lost with vexatious frequency. If the grazing of sheep will not keep the grass down, it must then be regularly cut, and preferably by a horse lawn mower. The ordinary hay machino cannot be set to cut close enough to the ground. - Harper's Round Table.

Spook Doctors. How will doctors, who are just now doing their Lest to repress unregistered

their domain by spiritualistic medium? not I've just had sent home. It's the One of these gentlemen has lately been most fetching thing I've had for years, supplying prescriptions supposed to have been written by a celebrated doctor who some time ago left the pursuit of "Neither do it. Whist is my game." terrestrial medicine for the spirit world, "Mine too. There! You herrid, cross but who seems to be auxious to conmen, you! Go on with the game by time his practice by means of trance mongers. If this be not unfair competi-Which they were glad to do after tion, it is difficult to know what might changing the game from euchre to reasonably he regarded as coming under figures there is an unceasing murmur that head. A bona fide chemist would tion alleged to be written by a defunct The Russian journal Novoye Vremya person, but it seems that apothecaries comes from living men; it has no huthese excited cuments. A malatunthal ishment. It declares it may be safely pharmacopeen will in all probability people the strik world much more tap-London Telegrapa.

INTERESTING HISTORY. The Paper From Which the Declaration

of Independence Was Read.

In the address on "Old Time Newspapers and Their Editors" given by Caleb A. Wall in the Society of Antiquity building there was a much more detailed account of the oldest newspapers printed in this country than newspapers started in the different states, or colonies, it was stated that the Philadelphia American Weekly Mercury, started Dec. 22, 1717, the first newspaper printed in Pennsylvania, was printed and published by Andrew Bradford till his death, Nov. 23, 1742, and

afterward continued by his widow un-

This Andrew Bradford was son of

William Bradford, the first printer in

Pennsylvania and in New York, and it

was for Andrew Bradford that Benja-

min Franklin first worked as printer

when he left his brother James in Bos-

ton and went to Philadelphia in 1723,

til 1746, and soon after discontinued.

at the age of 16, he and his brother having had a falling out. After working a short time for Andrew Bradford, Franklin started a printing office on his If that fails, then the horse is probably own account in Philadelphia with the idea of starting also another newspaper, but he was balked by the sudden appearance of another newspaper there. Dec. 24, 1728, by Samuel Keimer, called The Universal Instructor In All Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette. Franklin, being greatly disappointed. used his utmost efforts to bring the paper into contempt, having such effect that after it had been published nine months less than 100 subscribers had been obtained for it, and Franklin managed to buy it out for a small consideration. He expunged the first part of the title, retaining the last part, the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and continued it with

this name with success. Until Franklin's appointment as postmaster of Philadelphia in 1740, however, Bradford's Mercury had the largest circulation, but after that Franklin's paper had the lead in circulation and influence, and Bradford's was soon after discontinued. So we have here practical evidence of Franklin's success of a newspaper business competitor. In 1748 Franklin took in David Hall as partner, who succeeded to the sale management of the paper in 1753, when Franklin was appointed deputy postmaster general for the colonies. After Hall's death in 1772 the paper passed

into the hands of Andrew Brown, who

changed the name to Philadelphia Ga-

zette, his son and a Samuel Rolf succoeding in the paper. After some other changes in proprietorship and management, this old prper, started by Benjamin Franklin in 1729, ceased to exist in 1845, when it was merged in the Philadelphia North American after a life of 116 years. Thus Penusylvania Gazetto afterward, in 1772, named the Philadelphia Gazette, is the paper containing the Declaration of Independence, which was intercepted on its way from Philadelphia to Boston, July 14, 1776, from which Isaiah Thomas, the founder of the Massachusetts Spy, read that immortal document to his fellow citizens in Worcester, from the porch of the Old South church, the first time it had been read or proclaimed on Massachusetts or New England soil.

It was very natural that Isaiah Thomas, who was then postmaster of Worce ;lin as postmaster general of the United Colonies, should read that document from a paper which had been so long identified with the name of his distinguished friend and fellow printer, Benjamin Franklin.

To show that the citizens of Worcester appreciated the patriotic act of Isaiah Thomas in being the first to read the Declaration of Independence ca Massachusetts soil, at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Worcester in 1830, when Rejoice Newton presided, with Colonel Isaac Davis and Otis Corbett as vice presidents, the oration was by Hon. Peter C. Bacon, and addresses were made by Governor Lincoln and John Davis, and the following toast, proposed by Isaac Goodwin, was drunk with signal enthusiasm, "Our venerable townsman, Isaiah Thomas, Esq., who first promulgated the Declaration of Independence to the inhabitants of this vicinity, from the church and the

In the eulogy on Isaiah Thomas delivered after his death the following year by Isaac Goodwin, special reference was made to this act of Isaiah Thomas by his calogist. - Worcester

A Night In a Chicago Polica Station. Clark draws from an inside pocket a one. We spread them on the pavement being for a long period clothed in one as a Mohammedan unrolls his mat for of the poliest uniterial the genius of prayers, and then we take off our boots and coats. Our soaked, pulpy boots we fold in our jackets and use them as pillows, and we soften our bed by spreading over the newspapers our outer coats, which thus have a chance to dry in the comes from our bodies. We need no covering in the steaming heat in which we lie, and I can see at a glauce that Clark and I are more fortunate than most of the other men, for few of them have outer coats, and in their threadbare, filthy garments they lie, with nothing but paper between them and the floor, their heads pillowed on their By no means are all of them asleep.

In the thick air above their reclining of low, gruff voices. What words can naturally object to make up a prescrip- if the hellish quality of that strange converse? It is not human, though it who believe in spiritudism are note mor, though it touches life most intiaverse to con providing medicines from mately; it knows not hate and craving need and blank indifference, but all these feelings speak alike a tougue of atter blasphemy, and it is not prurient, idly than has hitherto been the case - even though it rocks with coarse obscenity.---W. A. Wyckoff in Scribner's.

The queen sport of India is wild boar spearing, commonly called pig sticking. This is on horseback, and the boar often takes the hunt and the field over such a stiff country with so many blind ravines that accidents are reduced to a certainty. The Bengal boar, being nurtured on sugar cane and other crops, illicitly consumed, is well fed and short there was space to print in the report tempered. After galloping for a bit at made of the meeting. In the account of full speed his breath fails him, and he resolves to stop and fight. Elsewhere the boar, being less fed and in better

running condition, goes farther, and in

some places he will give the field a long

run, just as a fox does in England. In

Pig Sticking.

all cases the mode of fighting is the game. The boar is wounded by spear after spear as the well mounted riders come up with him. Then he suddenly stops and "squats," as the phrase goes-that is to say, he turns round, sits on his hind quarters and faces the horsemen with his mighty snout armed with the protruding tusks. The next step on either side may depend on various circumstances, demanding all the qualities of the best sportsman, but anyhow there is a crisis. If the boar charges, he may be stopped by the borseman's spear. lost, being ripped up by one twist or turn of the tusk. If the horseman, on rolling over, is caught by the boar, then he may be killed in the same way. But that is not likely, because the boar, after ripping up the horse, rushes on

The Doubting Dean.

the herseman -London Queen.

madly without waiting to deal with

"I've got to see the dean at 6, and I'm going to keep myself quite fresh for that entertainment, I can tell you. He's so deaced sly, looks at you so meekly over his gig lamps, and if you aren't precious sharp he just turus you inside out in a brace of shakes. Why, last term when I missed the last train from London after our old boy's match he hauled me as roon as I got to Cambridge. Ah, good morning, Mr. Wormald I he began. 'I suppose you had a difficulty with your cab horse last night?"

"Almost before I knew what I was up to I'd told him my cab horse fell down dead on our way to the station. Curious epidemic of death among cab horses, he said, as if talking to himself. 'Mr. Barker's cab horse died yesterday, Mr. Phibson's died the day before that, and last week Mr. Dodsworth's ca's an fell off his box in an apoplectic It Good morning, Mr. Wormald -- go t preming. Do try and get a warrentee with your cab horso next time,' and the brute chuckled like a hen over a new egg. I call it hallyrow for a parcon to base 'cute. But I'm going to be even with him. I'm keeping all his bailing notices, and as soon as I've got 52 In going to have them made into a pack of cards. 'Mr. Wormald, irregular in his attendance at chapels, is requested to call on the dean, signed 'O. P. Vincent,' will look well on the back of a full hand at poker. What do you think?"-Granta.

Physician and the Oriental Woman. When necessary to consult a physician, the counch always introduces this function 357 to the putient and then cither remarks in the sickroom or just without tree, a portals while the visit lists, and the woman is invariably feiled our a gibe consultation. On one uer sum the physician requested me to discobe, and I had deficulty in excluding the cruich during the examination which the physician found imperative. When the examination was ended, the eunuch returned to my room and discass d the case with the physician, making such strems which the Physician seemed to gravely consider.

Owing to the customs of the orient. the presidens observed in the harem ere admirable for preserving the reputation of the Indies from the scandal which envious t magges might circulate, especially should the patient be pretty, young and vivacious. Even the princess submitted to this rigid rule of the euunch's presence with a grace that quite won me. None of her female attendants was ever permitted to be present when her physician visited ber. Protected by the ensrones of the Larem, the breath of slander dured not use if one whom the word of a cunach could and would declare to have been subject to his vigilauce while consulting her medical adviser, the testimony of a cunuch being unimpeachable in any case reflecting upon the barem. - Humanitarian.

The Gurkhas. The average "menley man of the

Himalayas" is by no means a type of beauty. A short boly, little legs, round head and that features are a few of his roll of old newspapers and hands me prominent physical characteristics, and man ever invented, he could not compete in picturesqueuess with the fine physique and carriage of the bandsome Sikhs, Pathans or Rayputs. But in spite of his unpreposessing appearance, once let his officers gain his respect, warmth of the room and in that which and he is ready to follow them with deglike fidelity, to "go anywhere and do anything," to use a backneyed phrase, and those qualities which commend themselves to a Churka are the same as these which serve to endear an officer to the British private. Indeed, the diviction, courage, energy of character and love of enterprise of these formidable but merry little warriors are such that the writer of a recent article on the native army gives expression to his conviction that "there is not a single instance on record of Ghurka soldiers having failed in their duty against an enemy."-Pall Mall Gazette.

Used It Advisably. "The pagilist delivered upon bis

rical a perfect hurricano of blows," read the sporting editor, locking over his as astant's copy. "I suppose you use the thurricane of blows advisedly? "Oh, of course," raplied the assistant. "Nothing but wind." - Philadelphia Record

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.

Last Quarter, May 30th, 7h 0m., morning W. New Moon, June 6th, to. 11m., morning, E. First Quarter, June 12th, 6h. 5tm., evening, W. Full Moon, June 20th, 9h. 17m., evening, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, May 28.-Forecast for New England: Fair Thursday, except showers in Maine; Friday fair, fresh

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

The day that summer came we let The fire in the furnace die; We put the chairs out on the porch And hade our flannels all good-by: We dusted off the window screens, And, panting hard, put up the same; The leather drew upon our feet

And burned, the day that summer That night the wind with all its might

Came sweeping down from Hudson's Bay;

We hunted, shivering, in the dark For blankets that were put away: And in the morning, numb and stiff. We set the kindling wood aflame Down in the furnace we had let Get cold the day that summer came. -Chicago Record-Herald.

TONIGHT.

Young Men's Whist club, Conserva-Sale and concert of the Ladies' Aid society of the People's church, Phil-

brick hall. Sale and entertainment of the Young People's society of the North church in the chanel. Osgood lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F.

confers three degrees on candidates from Newfields and Manchester, Odd Fellows hall.

CITY BRIEFS.

Ice Cream Soda with fruit flavors, at

May showers bring Jane roses, that's one comfort. Have your shoes repaired by John

Mott, 34 Congress street.

Compare the Herald with other evening papers.

The new per diem charge for frieght cars goes into effect July 1.

Maryland and New Jersey strawborries are now in the market, Things look lively for the people

at York Beach for the coming season The shirmishers of the straw hat

brigade are putting in an appearance. The 1902 apple crop promises well,

but lots may happen before October, No soldier's grave should be undec orated, Friday, so save all your flow

The postmasters of Concord and Manchester now receive the same sal-

All the grocery, meat and provis ion shops will remain open this Thurs day evening, but will be closed all of Memorial day.

General Manager Mcloon has expended several thousand dollars in improving the York Beach line and three trestles have been filled in.

All the healing, balcamic virtues of the Norway pine are concentrated in Dr Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, na ture's own remedy for coughs and

Landlord Mitchell of Hotel Champernoune opens his popular hotel on June 1st and he has the largest numher of guests ever booked for one season.

The local military company is putting in some hard work preparing for the annual state encampment, which will be held in Concord the week of

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

The Master Mason's degree was con ferred on three candidates at the meet ing of St. Andrew's lodge, A. F. and A. M., Wednesday evening. The work was followed by a collation. The residents of the South End

have a petition in circulation to the Boston and Mame railroad officials for the extension of the electric road through that section of the city.

The Farragut house at Rye beach will open for the regular summer season June 14. From the 27th to the 31st, the house has been engaged by 125 Knights Templar of Boston.

"Which side do you part your hair on?" asked the barber, politely. "On the outside, if you can any," replied the customer, who was

knew it.-Chicago Tribune, The Dover lodge of Elks are making arrangements to hold a field day at Central park some time next month.

Among the prominent teatures will be a ball game between the Dover and Rochester members, and a three legged race open for members weighing not less than two hundred pounds. "Does that moon remind you of any-

thing?" he asked, his mind reverting to their courtship days.

"Yes," she answered.

numbers constantly increase.

"What?" he asked. "You," she said, "on club nights" He looked again. Yes; the moon The members of the railroad com-nission are likely to earn their sala-with Collector Chandler, after conferring was in that condition.-Chicago Post mission are likely to earn their sala- with Collector Howard and other ries while Wallace D. Loveli is exploiting his New Hampshire territory. His attorney, Mr. Samuel W. Emery, filed with the chairman of the board last week fifteen petitions, which with those pending, made more than twenty upon which hearings will be had as soon as they can be reached. These petitions relate to about every feature of street railway development from charters to cattle passes and their

ADMIRAL SCHLEY IN PORTSMOUTH. Appropriation For Removal Of Reform John Langdon Club.

Shakes Hands With Big Throng At The Depot.

ON HIS WAY TO BANGOR.

His Previous Visit In 1884 A Memorable One.

The admiral is on his way to Bangor, where he is to deliver a Memorial day address, on Friday evening. He launch left the side of the Tennessee, is accompanied by Hon. Liewellyn Mrs. Greely and the immediate rela-Powers, ex-governor of Maine, by a tive of Lieut, Greely on board. As the party of Maine legislators, and a com- launch ploughed away to the Thetis. mittee from the Bangor G. A. R.

instantly almost completely surrounded. As the train came to a standstill Schley and taken to the vicinity of Marshal Entwistle entered the car. Lieut. Greely's cabin. The captain and appeared on the platform a mo ment later accompanied by a gentleman whom he introduced as Admiral the introduction with a bow and a smile, and the people with a rousing instant he was assailed by dozens of

smile and a cordial "Good morning." As the admiral started to re-enter his car, after this impromptu reception, he was twice re-called by enthusiastic. A representative of the Herald had the pleasure of a short conversation.

with Admiral Schley in his ear, just before he took his departure. The admiral answered an inquiry regarding a man sprang up the companion. The his health by stating that he could not grips he telt and the badly subdued remember when he felt better. "I am trying to make the last years line feeling that stirred his fellow of-of my life the best ones," he said, "An ficers at receiving the hero of all Arofficer in the regular service, no mat-

ter whether it he the actual of mayy, has a hard life, and when he is finally placed on the retired list, he has usually carned his rest." "You have certainly carned yours, Admiral Schley," said the reporter, "I really think that I have," was the

response, "and for that reason I amtrying to enjoy to the utmost whatever of life, be it little or much, that

At this junction it was announced a delegation of city officials wished to speak with the admiral and the latter courteously excused him-

The admiral's visit was all too thort to suit those who wished to see and talk with him, and most of the Portsmouth people who were on the car with him, remained even after the train was in motion, some of them finally dropping off just as the car passed out of the station.

Admiral Schley's reception in this city, is still further proof, it any were needed, of the secure place he holds in the hearts of the American people, A spontaneous and enthusiastic greeting such as that given him this morning, must be very gratifying, for the people are the final arbiters, and their verdlet is usually a just one.

Admiral Schley is a fine looking man. The current pictures of him, although they enable one to recognize him, tail atterly to do him justice. He is a perfect type of the Southern gentleman, both in appearance and manner. Had Portsmouth known sooner of his visit to this city, a reception would have been arranged for him suitable to the dignity of his office and the regard in which he is held, but as it was, Admiral Schley knows that he has no more ardent admirers than the people of Portsmouth.

His Previous Visit.

Admiral Schley's most memorable visit to Portsmouth was in August 1884, when he, in command of the Greely relief expedition, sailed into three-fourths bald and didn't care who post with Lieut, Greely and the other survivors aboard his ship. The eyes of the whole country was then centered on old Portsmouth and one of the greatest celebrations of our history followed the arrival of Captain

Schley and his fleet. The Chronicle of August 2, 1884, contains the following account of the

arrival of the relief fleet: The returning Arctic fleet was spokon early in the forenoon off the Isles of Shoals by the City of Portsmouth. and the news soon reached the city and navy yard. At first it was thought advisable to order the fleet to keep in Portsmouth gentlemen decided that it would be as well to bring in the ships without delay. The Alliance was ordered to steam out and escort the strangers to the inner waters of the

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, 1 sailors on the Tennessee, the Van-U. S. N., retired, arrived in Ports-dalia, the Portsmouth, the Swatara, mouth this morning in a special car the Yantic, the Alliance and the No. 666, attached to the 10.35 train Jamestown sprang up the rigging and from Boston. The admiral remained the cheers echoed over the harbor. in this city ten minutes, leaving on the Flags and signals made a brilliant same train, which pulled out of this sight, and the welcome home was station on its way to Portland, at such as must have filled the wanderers' hearts with joy.

Soon after the newly arrived ships were moored the admiral's steam The station was thronged when the Bazed earnestly ahead at the ship contrain pulled in and car No. 666 was tailing for husband. At the comjardon way she was met by Capt. asici the wire of four years' widow lost to walt till he informed her husband of her arrival. At the sound of Schley. The admiral acknowledged a whistle she could then go to him. A mine, b later she heard the signal and probal ahead. Captain Schley tried cheer, which was repeated again and to escape the meeting of husband and again. One man sprang out of the wife after nearly four years of separrowd with a request to be allowed to ation, sorrow and suspense. But he bake the admiral's hands, and in an was not quick enough. The word enstant he was assailed by dozens of "Dolph", fellowed by manly and people eager for the same honor, womanly sobs, fell upon his unwilling Each and every person who appears. He hastily closed the door, and proached him was greeted with a what followed is known to two per-

"Captain Schley is coming aboard" cried a lieutenant from the Tennessee's bridge. A smoky looking little tub, the same which sounded its shrill whistle to tell seven men of the Arctic ice that the long looked for help was at hand, hore alongside the handficers at receiving the hero of all Arcshouts of welcome showed the genuine feeling that stirred his fellow oftic excursions.

On August fourth was held a great lland parade in the city and thousands of visitors came from far and near to view the spectacle. In the evening exercises were held in Music hall and many noted people were present and spole. Captain Schley's remarks at that time were as follows:

In behalf of the officers and my men of the Greely relief expedition, which I had the honor to command. I beg to thank the citizens of the state of New Hampshire and the city of Ports mouth for the demonstration of appreciation of the manner in which we have performed the great duty which has been committed to our charge. The duty imposed on me in their behalf to reply to the very complimentary allusions made by our most excellent chief and others who have preceded me is a task very much more which he prescribed when he sent me forth to relieve the Greely party or to ascertain their fate, I desire, therefore, at the outset to state that it was the determination of all the brave and gallant fellows who accompanied me that nothing should be left undone to reach the imperilled at the carliest moment, and it affords me the warmest pleasure to testify to the exact fulfilment of every duty required. To the secretary of the navy the credit and honor of Greely's rescue is due, and we shall always feel sure that what we were able to accomplish was but the natural outcome of that energy, of that resolution, and of that intelligent experience which set in motion the relief expedition of 1884. I have then to thank him on behalf of the officers and men of this expedition for the lasting honor he has conferred upon us in connecting our names and our efforts with his in the fulfilment of a duty which has reflected such infinite lustre on his name.

THE SUMMER OF 1816.

People who are complaining of the cool evenings and who are wondering when the warm weather is coming. will complain no longer when they know that in 1816 there was snow clear up into June, and that ice froze an inch thick during the months of

June and July of that year.
In a number of New England states snow fell five inches deep in June of that year. Snow fell several times during the month. There was snow and ice some part of each month during the year. On June 17 there was one of the severest snow storms.

Cold increased from the middle of September until winter returned and deep water till next day, the time an- it is said that the year 1816 had neither spring, summer nor autumn.

OBSEQUIES.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs Salme J. Carroll were held United States. The change in the at her late home, 13 Washington from the mud. program disappointed many persons street at ten o'clock this forenoon, both in and out of the city, but it was Rev. Lucius II. Thayer of the North ship at Santingo, the torpedo tubes agreed to hold the marine reception church officiated. Interment took from the Reina Mercedes, and various

WE SHALL GET IT.

II Will Be Passed By This Congress, In The Naval Bill.

Senator Gallinger Bound To Secure It And He Will Succeed.

The Herald is violating no conldence when it announces that the sum required for the removal of Henderson's Point (\$750,000) will be appropriated by the present congress. This item may have been stricken when the naval appropriation bill reaches President Roosevelt for his time to be allowed civil government. signature, it will contain provision for the expenditure of at least \$750,

900 for the cutting off of this projection in the channel leading from the lower harbor to the Portsmouth navy yard. Of this, the citizens of Portsmouth and Kittery may rest assured. It is only necessary for the Herald to state that the measure is being

backed by Senator Gallinger with his whole heart and soul and that he is determined to succeed in securing the congressional appropriation needed. The senior senator from New Hampshire has already labored hard and

will not let up until he wins. MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAMME.

persistently in this direction and he

General Gilman Marston Command, Union Veterans Union.

The line will form on Congress street, right resting at the North church, at 10.45 a. m., in the following order, and will move at eleven

Platoon of Police. Kearsarge Flute and Drum Band, W. T. Betton, leader.

Gen. Gilman Marston Command, Col. Joseph R. Curtis, Commanding. Disabled Veterans in Carriages.

Carriage with His Honor Mayor John Pender, City Clerk W. E. Peirce, President of the Common Council John N. Goodall. Carriage with Charles W. Hidden, M. D., Orator of the Day, Rev. Henry

Emerson Hovey, Chaplain of the Day, Col. James R. Stanwood. The column will countermarch on Congress street, and move through slington street to Goodwin park, where the following exercises will

take place at the Soldiers and Sailors' monument by Gen. Gilman Marston Command, U. V. U.:

I. Address by Colonel Joseph R. Curtis.

tant John C. Stevens. Salute to the Dead. "Auld lang syne," by the Band. Reports of Details on Decor-

ation of Graves. Dirge by the Band. Prayer by Rev. H. E. Hovey,

Chaplain of the Day. Selection by the Band. Floral Tributes to the Dead. Remarks by past Colonel Sam-

uel H. Pilsbury, "Star-Spangled Banner," by the Oration by Dr. Chas. W. Hid-

den. Singing of "America."

Rev. Henry E. Hovey. The column will reform and move through the Park to State street, down State to Pleasant, up Pleasant to Congress; through Congress to the U. V. U., hall, where dinner will be

AT THE NAVY YARD.

served to the men in line.

The fence around the officers' quarters is being painted. The painters started work on the

bottom of the Detroit on Wednesday. The yards and docks department has not been so busy for years as at

Another discharge was made of a few laborers in the construction crew on Wednesday night.

Several large pilings are being put in the ground for the foundation of the equipment building.

The torpedo boats Dalhgren and Craven are still awaiting their crews. They shine like two black diamonds. Frank Shepard, quarterman shipfitter, is on a vacation of ten days and will visit his former home in Phil-

An outing is talked of by the men of one of the department. The last one, held some few years ago, was very enjoyable.

The stone crusher, which has had a short quiet spell, will be put to work at once. Rock is now being selected for it to work upon. The machinists and apprentices

who visited Manchester last Monday were so highly pleased with their trip that a larger delegation will go there The men who are employed in the timber dock certainly cars their money. They worked barefooted on Wed-

The guns taken from the Spanish

nesday, getting out the heavy pieces

whole park is very neat and tidy, indicating that it receives considerable care from those in charge.

LADIES' NIGHT.

ladies' night, in the North church chapel, on Middle street, on Wednesday evening. The principal feature was a lecture on "The Philippines and He Falled To Shake Hands In Morn- SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE the East," delivered by Commander J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views and maps, which were obtained by Commander Bleeker during his ser-vice in the Philippine archipelago.

The lecturer gave a detailed description of the island of Mindanao, and of the Moro people who inhabit it, which was peculiarly interesting and timely, on account of the attention which the Moros have attracted to themselves of late. Commander Bleeker said that the Moros showed no signs of hostility during the time that he was on duty in and near Mindanao, but his description of their habits and racial characteristics was the reverse of flattering. He ridiculed the idea from the river and harbor bill, but that the Moros are sufficiently advanced in civilization at the present

> Practically every available scat in the charci was occupied during the lecture, which was listened to with great interest. Commander Blecker is evidently a keen observer, and he certainly knows Mindanao and its peoole thoroughly.

> stereopticon during the lecture, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served consisting of cake and ice

PERSONALS.

Miss May Whittier was in Boston on Wednesday. Marie Morse Bradley is visiting friends in New York city.

Mrs. R. D. Reinewald and daughter, Alice, are visiting in Salem, Mass. Mrs. Amanda Frost of Dover is the guest of Mrs. Charles Staples of Mid-

Miss Lucy Marble of Portland, Me. is the guest of Mrs. R. D. McDonough of State street.

Blanche Thurley is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alexander Bilbruck, in Franklin Falls. Frank Cater of New York is visiting his brothers William and Ormand

Cater of this city. Ruth, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rand, is very ill at the home of her parents, Austin street. Sergeant W. E. Peverly of Co. B. Second regiment, has been designated as state color bearer at the state camp

in Concord next month. Mrs. Jennie Googin of Cambridge, Mass., is passing a few days in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Paul of Pleasant street.

The condition of Willis N. Rugg. who was operated on at the Coltage hospital Tuesday for appendicitis, was very satisfactory on Wednesday even-

Horace Mitchell of Kittery Point grand sceretary of the Order of the Colden Cross, is in the city for a few days and stopping at the Congress Square hotel.—Portland Express.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nowell of New Bedford, Mass., who have been II. Reading of Orders by Adju- on a European trip for the past few months are now the guests of Mr. Adeline P. Kent of Islington street.

Miss Lydia W. Moses of Vaughan street on Wednesday quietly celebrated her 94 th birthday anniversary. She still enjoys good health and is remarkably well preserved considering her age.

WILLIAM JOHNSON VS. RED MIKE

A Jew pedlar, known as "Red Mike". left his team standing on High street this forenoon while he did business in a nearby house. When he came out he found some one had tied the wheels Benediction by the Chaplain, of his wagen together. William Johnson, a colored waiter at the Prescott house happened to be nearby and in a twinkling there was a mix up. The waiter came out on top and then the man of rags and old iron hied himself to a lawyer and had the man of color arrested for assault.

> Extra cars will be run to York Beach Memorial day.

L. E. Waterman's Ideal.

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CONGRESS BLOCK.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY

--- AND ----

at one o'clock, "Home again" in plainlive tones played the magnificent direction of Undertaker Oliver W, band on board the Tennessee. The Han.

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT INTERV

"Tops" Crushed The Life Out of Joseph Blunt.

ing Greeting.

Tragedy In The Foropaugh And Sells Antique Show In Brooklyn.

Forepaugh and Sells Bros. circus will now have an added interest to the small boy when it pitches its tents on the Brackett field in this city. One of the elephants killed a man in Brooklyn on Wednesday and the first thing the average kid will inquire for is that self same man killer. "Tops" is the name of the beast.

The victim was Joseph Blunt of Fort Wayne, Ind. He had been following the circus tor some time and had been employed by it, but not regularly Wednesday he went to the elephants' enclosure. The animals were waiting for their breakfast and each of the big beasts stuck out a trunk Wilbur I Trafton had charge of the to "shake hands" as Blunt passed down in front of them, it being the custom of the trainers to salute each elephant with a gentle tap. Blunt had a beer glass in his hand

and when he approached to pass Tops he shoved it at her instead of giving the usual greeting. This act seemed to offend the great beast and in an instant she seized the man with her trunk and after hurling him violently to the ground knelt on him and crushed him to death. Keepers came to the rescue too late. They drove Tops back and removed the body.

The dry goods stores will not be open at all on Memorial day.



SPRING TIME

in our business means the finest deli cacies of the year-Spring lamb, veal and broilers. We have good meat, Newcasle Ave., better meat sometimes, and one of the times for the very best is right now. We await the pleasure of your orders, which shall be filled promptly and to Old Furniture your liking.

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Barn up your old shoes when you can get a good price for them? We will also pay you a good price

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